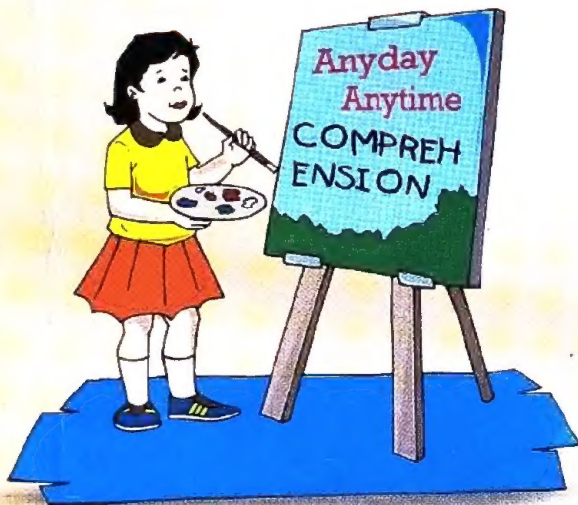


# Anyday Anytime

## Comprehension

3



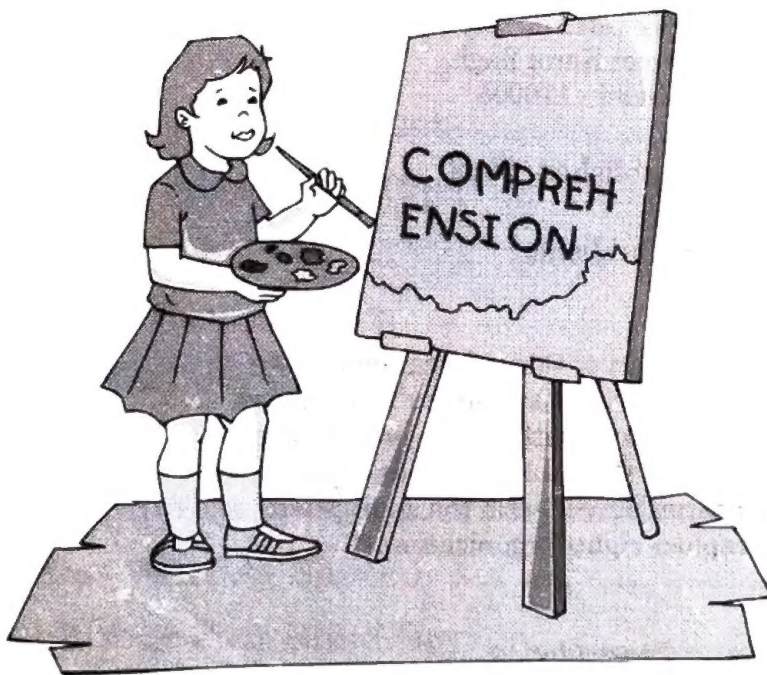
S.K. Gangal

# Anyday Anytime

## Comprehension



S. K. Gangal



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# REPORT

The purpose of this report is to provide a detailed account of the research conducted during the past year. The study was designed to investigate the effects of various factors on the growth and development of the subject. The results of the study are presented in the following sections.

The first section describes the methodology used in the study. This includes a description of the subjects, the experimental design, and the data collection procedures. The second section presents the results of the study, including a description of the data and the statistical analysis. The third section discusses the implications of the findings and provides a conclusion.

The study was conducted over a period of twelve months. The subjects were selected from a pool of volunteers. The experimental design was based on a series of controlled experiments. The data collection procedures were designed to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the results.

The results of the study show that there is a significant relationship between the factors studied and the growth and development of the subject. The findings suggest that the factors studied have a positive effect on the growth and development of the subject.

The implications of the findings are discussed in the following section. The study has important implications for the field of research. The findings suggest that the factors studied should be taken into account in future research.

The conclusion of the study is that the factors studied have a positive effect on the growth and development of the subject. The study was successful in achieving its purpose and provides a detailed account of the research conducted during the past year.

- (d) She wasn't the real mother. The killing of the child would not affect her.  
 (e) Sita's reaction to his order was that of a real mother who would not let the baby die. (She wanted to let the baby live whether with her or Laxmi. Only real mother could have demanded it.)  
 (f) Laxmi was her real sister. She wanted to live with her.
- C I.** (a) quarrelsome; (b) faithful; (c) decision.  
**C II.** (a) begged; (b) courtier; (c) quiet; (d) pardoned.

### Answers 21

- A I.** (a) other religions (b) live the disciplined life of other religions.  
 (c) a Muslim (d) Christian  
 (e) offered prayers five times every day (f) had a vision of Christ  
 (g) the Buddha (h) Mahavira  
 (i) all religions teach the same truth (j) lead to the same goal.  
 (k) they shouldn't quarrel in the name of religion.
- A II.** 1. Yes; 2. Yes; 3. No. He lived the disciplined life of a Christian;  
 4. No. He studied teachings of the Buddha and Mahavira; 5. Yes; 6. Yes; 7. Yes; 8. Yes.
- B.** (a) (i) He respected all religions.  
 (ii) He was keen to know the truth of his all religions.  
 (b) unity in diversity/treating all religions with respect / communal harmony.
- C.** (a) Buddhism; (b) Jainism; (c) Christianity; (d) religious; (e) knowledge; (f) teachings

### Answers 22

- A I.** (a) (i) five years; (ii) Chennai; (iii) 6th July or July 6; (iv) 1974; (v) tall; (vi) right hand  
 (b) (i) 1995; (ii) National Collegiate Athletics Association; (iii) Leander Paes.  
 (c) (i) Grand slam; (ii) the French Open mixed; (d) a very promising pair.
- A II.** (a) No. He was born in Chennai; (b) Yes; (c) No, with a Japanese partner;  
 (d) No. His parents lived in Oman; (e) Yes
- B.** (i) current; (ii) promising

### Answers 23

- A I.** 1. (a) 10 am; (b) 12.30 pm; (c) Monday (d) Friday; (e) Pushpanjali Medical Centre  
 (f) A-7, Surajmal Vihar/his clinic in Surajmal Vihar; (g) 5 pm; (h) 9 pm  
 (i) take prior appointment; (j) (i) Saturday; (ii) Saturday
- A II.** (a) Monday and Sunday evening; (b) 2413131; (c) it is an emergency; (d) Nov. 1
- B.** (a) a very busy; (b) he attends emergency calls even on his off day.
- C.** (i) prior to; (ii) clinic; (iii) emergency

### Answers 24

- A I.** (a) His mother was ill.  
 (b) She had a bad cold.  
 (c) His mother was complaining of pain in her arms and back.  
 (d) Her back and arms were aching badly.

- (e) He had shaken her four times before he gave her the medicine.
- (f) The doctor advised the son to shake the mixture in the bottle, not the mother.

**A II.**

- (a) Yes.
- (b) No. He took her to the doctor for advice or medicine.
- (c) No. He had advised to shake the mixture not the medicine.
- (d) No. He had not understood the advice.
- (e) Yes.
- (f) No. She was angry with her son.
- (g) No. He just laughed.

**A III.** Sequence of events : 1. (c); 2 (f); 3 (g); 4. (b); 5. (a); 6. (d); 7. (e).

**B.** (a) (i) an obedient son; (ii) simple.; (b) sincere / concerned.

**C.** (i) clinic; (ii) afternoon; (iii) folly; (iv) mixture; (v) hurt.

## PREFACE

A child should have exposure and experience of reading all types of reading inputs such as descriptive, reflective and literary with understanding.

Our effort in bringing out **Anyday Anytime Comprehension Series** is to provide exposure to variety of reading input of all types i.e. descriptive, reflective, literary such as stories, poems, advertisements, diaries, news-items, letters for **comprehension**.

The **exercises** designed on each input aim at eliciting all necessary and relevant minor or major ideas, information and details under the headings such as *Facts and Ideas; Evaluation and Interpretation; Word Study; Talking Time, etc.* The exercises would provide experience of sequencing the events and details and also interpretation and evaluation of ideas, people and statements. *They are brain storming exercises* to know and feel. Each passage has exercises to do indepth study of the passage and develop insight into events and people.

Exercises under *Word Study* aim at working out the contextual meaning of the words and expressions. Exercises related to word formation, provide puzzling out contextual meanings as it is the learners' life's need as people don't carry a dictionary all the time.

Hope the users would find the series interesting, thought-provoking, inspiring and even challenging.

Any suggestion from the users are welcome.

*Author*

# REPORT

The following report was prepared by the committee on the subject of the proposed new building for the University of California, Berkeley, California.

The committee was organized on January 1, 1924, and has since that time been engaged in a study of the problem of providing adequate housing for the University of California, Berkeley, California.


The committee has held numerous public hearings and has received many suggestions from the faculty, the students, and the general public. It has also conducted extensive research into the various factors which enter into the problem of housing the University of California, Berkeley, California.

The committee has concluded that the present housing situation is inadequate and that a new building is needed. It has also concluded that the new building should be located on the University of California, Berkeley, California campus.

The committee has recommended that the new building be designed by the architect, [Name], and that it be constructed at a cost of approximately \$1,000,000.

# 1

## What though if he didn't have a Son!



Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Once there was a rich man. He had no sons. He had just one daughter. He feared he would never reach *swarglok* if he died without sons. So he married another man.

And another. And another. But he had was one daughter. The man went to temples and did everything to have a son. But he didn't have any son. The man grew older and still more old. He had been struggling against death because he needed a son.

One day the Yama himself came to claim his body. He knew he was a good and generous man so it wouldn't matter if he had no sons. The man said to Yama, "I want to reach *Swarglok*. I can reach *swarg*

only when my son would light my funeral pyre. Yama laughed to scorn him and said that it was strange to believe that he could go to heaven only if his son lighted his pyre. He criticised the man's attitude of neglect and disrespect for his daughter's services and love for her. The man started realising his folly. He felt as if many dead men were reminding him that they too didn't have sons but were awarded heaven after their death. Daughters are as good as sons! said Yama. "Your daughter has fed you and clothed you. She can do all that a son can. You're sure to get heaven."

Now, the man looked at his daughter with affection and breathed his last peacefully.

Facts  
& Ideas

## UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

**A I.** Based on your understanding of the story, say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No', write the correct answer after talking to your partner.

(a) The rich man had no sons.

☐

E

(b) He had a daughter and three sons.

☐

(

(c) He was happy with his daughter and didn't marry again to get a son.

☐

(b

(d) He wanted to have a son to light his funeral pyre.

☐

(e) He feared that he wouldn't be going to *Swarglok* if there were no son.

☐

(c)

(f) He was convinced by the Yama that it was not necessary to have a son to go to *Swarglok*.

☐

(d)

(g) Yama advised the rich man to ignore his daughter.

☐

e)

(h) The rich man died peacefully.

☐

- (i) The story stresses on ignoring the female child in the family.



**A II.** Answer the following questions based on your understanding of the facts and ideas contained in the story. Talk to your partner.

- (a) Why did the rich man want to have a son, though he already had a daughter?

---

- (b) (i) What efforts did the rich man make to get a son? (ii) What was its result?

---

---

- (c) Why did Yama think that the rich man needn't worry to get a son?

---

---

- (d) When did the rich man really feel convinced that he would surely get swarg?

---

---

- e) What is the message of the story writer?

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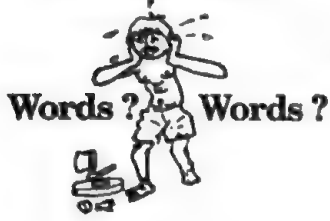
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- (f) The rich man was struggling against death because he had no sons. How did he, then die peacefully?
- 

**A III. Complete the following sentences with facts and ideas contained in the story. Talk to your partner.**

- (a) A rich man didn't (i) \_\_\_\_\_. This caused a great worry in his mind because he feared (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) He married (i) \_\_\_\_\_ to get (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ but (iii) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) The Yama visited him when (i) \_\_\_\_\_ against death. The Yama told the rich man that (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ even if (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ because (iv) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) The Yama (i) \_\_\_\_\_ the rich man's (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ towards his daughter. He told the rich man that daughters (iii) \_\_\_\_\_. He praised the rich man's daughter's (iv) \_\_\_\_\_. He assured that (v) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) The rich man died \_\_\_\_\_.

**Word Study**



**B. Which words/expressions in the passage are similar to the following words.**

(a) heaven

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) it was insignificant

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

(c) a high mass of wood for the

ceremonial burning of a dead body

(c) \_\_\_\_\_

## 2

## Love Can Cure



**Read the following story and answer the questions that follow.**

Once a King had a pretty princess. She would visit the nearby village and play with the children of the village. They gathered round her and played with her. The princess knew them by their names. The hours spent with them were the happiest moments.

One day she fell ill and was confined to bed due to some deadly disease. The doctors told that only a gift of love could make her better. All her friends started sending flowers and several other gifts to her. But she didn't improve. Even the precious gifts sent by her friends on her birthday did nothing.

The queen suggested the village girls to prepare a blanket which will represent the love and labour of those young girls. She sent a number of pieces of silk cloth for every girl. All of them started making the blankets and embroidered their names on the patch. One of the poor girls called Amitha was also keen to embroider her name and stitch that patch on

the blanket so that everyone would know that she too loved the princess. But she had not been able to complete the embroidery because her aged grandmother was suffering from paralysis of the lower limbs. All the children went to the princess with their patches of embroidered cloth. A tailor of the Palace stitched those pieces of cloth. Amitha couldn't reach there. The blanket had one patch less. It made the blanket incomplete and odd looking. The princess was very angry. She didn't show any sign of improvement in her health.

After two days Amitha went to the Palace to give that piece of cloth with her name embroidered on it. Amitha presented that pink and embroidered piece of cloth to the princess. The tailor stitched that piece with other pieces. The blanket was ready. It presented a beautiful appearance. The princess smiled and started improving. It was a piece of love presented with love. The princess became healthy soon.

**Facts  
& Ideas**



**UNDERSTANDING THE STORY**

**A I. Answer the following questions based on your understanding of the facts and ideas contained in the diary.**

(a) Why did the princess often go to the village?

\_\_\_\_\_

(b) How do you know that the princess liked the company of the village girls?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

(c) How did the friends of the princess show that they loved her?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(d) Why did the queen suggest the girl to prepare a blanket?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(e) 1. Why could Amitha not complete her piece of cloth?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What was the disease of Amitha's grandmother?

\_\_\_\_\_

(f) Why was the blanket incomplete though all other girls had given their own pieces of cloth?

\_\_\_\_\_

- 
- (g) Why did Amitha want to embroider her name on the piece of cloth?
- 
- (h) How did the blanket look when Amitha's piece was also added?
- 
- (i) When did the princess improve her health?
- 

**Talking Time**

**A II. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No', write the correct answer after talking your partner.**

- (a) The princess loved the village girls and gave them precious gifts.

☐

- (b) The princess did not go to the village because she was unwell.

☐

- (c) A gift of love was not sufficient to cure her illness.

☐

- (d) Children sent several gifts to the princess when she was unwell.

☐

(e) The gifts and flowers showed improvement in the health of the princess.

☐

(f) Every girl embroidered her name on the piece of cloth.

☐

(g) Amitha's grandmother was paralysed.

☐

(h) The blanket was incomplete without Amitha's piece of cloth.

☐

(i) The health of the princess improved only after Amitha's patch.

☐


### B. Answer the following questions.

(a) The princess was not proud of her royal status. This is evident from the fact that

1. \_\_\_\_\_

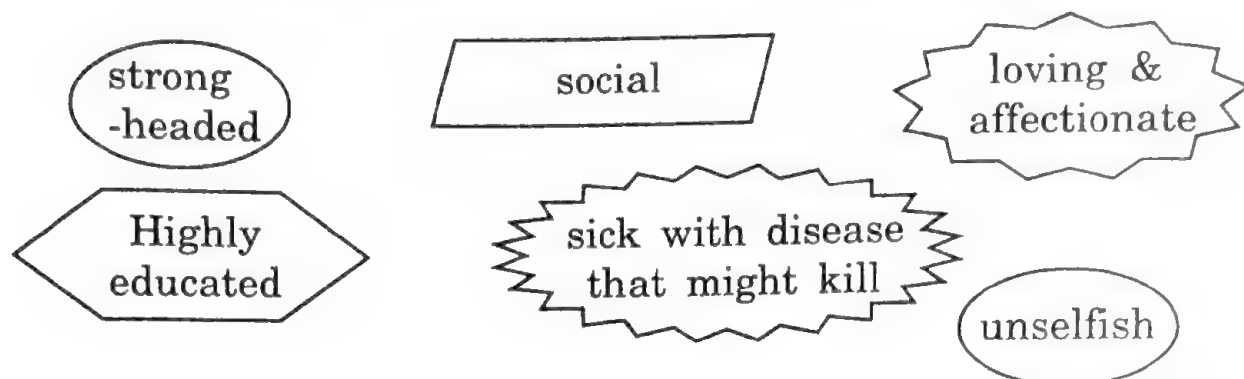
2. \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Amitha was sincere about her love for her grandmother. What action of Amitha shows it?

1. \_\_\_\_\_

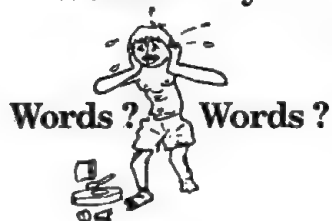
2. \_\_\_\_\_

- (c) Pick up the relevant words to describe the Princess and Amitha. You can reject certain words, if not applicable.



The Princess	Amitha
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____

### Word Study



- C. Which words in the passage mean similar as the following words.

- |                                        |             |
|----------------------------------------|-------------|
| (i) not far away                       | (i) _____   |
| (ii) something that might kill         | (ii) _____  |
| (iii) a small piece of cloth           | (iii) _____ |
| (iv) designs made by needle and thread | (iv) _____  |
| (v) very old                           | (v) _____   |

# 3

## Cycling — Key to Good Health



**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow it.**

One of the best ways to exercise and enjoy that exercise is to do cycling with friends. Most of the children have their own bicycles and in order to make cycling an enjoyable experience, five or six friends can get together and do cycling early in the mornings upto nearby areas. Not only will you exercise your bodies but you are out, breathing fresh air instead of lazing about in the bed. Early morning is also a good time to watch bird-life.

If you find it boring to cycle in the same area daily, you could take your parents' permission to go on a picnic-cycling. You and your friends can decide to go on a picnic spot and

leave early enough so as to avoid the rush hours.

Cycling is also a good way of exploring the neighbouring countryside. A few of you could go on a cycling trip for a couple of days. However, if you are quite young, take an adult with you. You can spend the night at a tourist hostel and spend the day in cycling and exploring places you might not have known to exist.

At the end of your travel, you will find that not only you are in a perfect condition and better health, but your knowledge of local geogrpahy has also improved considerably.

**Facts  
& Ideas**



### UNDERSTANDING THE PASSAGE

**A I. Answer the following questions based on your understanding of the passage.**

- (a) The author suggests that early morning cycling can be made an (i) \_\_\_\_\_, if (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.

- Cycling gives opportunity to (iii) (1) \_\_\_\_\_,  
 (2) \_\_\_\_\_ and (3) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) By a cycle, one could go on a picnic to some other place to avoid (i) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 The author advises to start early to (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) Cycling gives chance to (i) \_\_\_\_\_. One could go on a bicycle with some adult if he wants to (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 This will help him to explore (iii) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) Thus, cycling keeps you in (i) \_\_\_\_\_ and (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.  
 It also adds to (iii) \_\_\_\_\_.

### Talking Time



**A II. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No' write what is correct. Talk to your partner.**

- (a) To do cycling with friends gives a lot of enjoyment. ☐

- (b) Early morning cycling brings people closer to the nature. ☐

- (c) Cycling is tiring. ☐

- (d) The author advises morning hour cycling to have more sleep. ☐

- (e) Cycling does nothing good to know people and places in the neighbourhood.



**B. Answer the following questions in the space provided below :**

- (a) The author says that to do cycling with friends is an enjoyable experience. He had two reasons for it. They are :

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

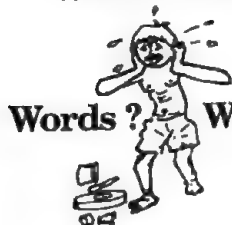
- (b) Why does the author recommend one night or a couple of days' stay at a tourist hostel?

\_\_\_\_\_

- (c) The gains of cycling are 1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

**Word Study**



**Words ? Words ? C. Make new words from the following words :**

(i) lazy

(i) \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) permission

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_

(iii) travel

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_

(iv) explore

(iv) \_\_\_\_\_

(v) perfect

(v) \_\_\_\_\_

## 4

## Why Do People Get Sick or Old ?



**Read the following story and answer the questions that follow it.**

In the city of Kapilvastu, ruled a King called Suddhodhana. He had a son called Siddhartha. Siddhartha lived in a beautiful palace. He had everything that he wanted. He had a lovely wife and a child. He had not seen anything that would make him sad.

One day Siddhartha was going in his chariot. Suddenly he saw a thin man. He was groaning with pain. His charioteer told Siddhartha that the thin man was a sick man and also that all people get sick sometime. Siddhartha was very sad to know that people suffer because of sickness. He didn't know why people should become sick.

Another day, he saw an old man and the charioteer told Siddhartha that all people get old. Siddhartha still wanted to know why people should become old and sick. But he didn't have any reply.

On some other day, he saw a dead man and people crying for him. Siddhartha became curious to know why people should die, suffer due to sickness and old age. He did not like to see suffering, sickness and death. He was very unhappy and uneasy. He felt he should find a way to get rid of suffering, sickness and death. He failed to enjoy his life of pleasures and plenty in palace.

He wanted to find a way to be happy. He left comforts of his palace and went to the forest. He was in the forest for forty-nine days. There he prayed and prayed and on the forty ninth day, he felt he knew the way to free people from those sufferings of illness, old age and death. His all questions were answered. He was called 'the Buddha', thereafter.

**Facts  
& Ideas**



**UNDERSTANDING THE STORY**

**A I. Answer the following questions based on the facts and ideas contained in the passage.**

(a) Where did Siddhodhana rule?

---

(b) What was Siddhartha's experience in the palace?

---

(c) What were the questions that worried Siddhartha?

---

(d) Why was Siddhartha so upset at the sight of sick, old and dead men?

---

---

(e) Why did he go to the forests for such a long period?

---

---

(f) What was his aim of life after he had seen sick, old and dead men?

---

(g) When was Siddhartha called 'the Buddha'?

---

---

## Talking Time

**A II. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No' write what is correct answer, *Discuss with your partner.***



(a) The Buddha's name was Suddhodhana.

☐

---

(b) Buddha had never seen a thing that would make him sad.

☐

---

(c) Siddhartha was a married man.

☐

---

(d) He was the ruler of Kapilvastu.

☐

---

(e) One of the other princes told Siddhartha that everyone falls sick.

☐

---

(f) Siddhartha wanted to find out why people suffer due to sickness, old age and die.

☐

---

(g) He went to the forest to find a way to be happy in life.

☐

---

(h) He spent three weeks in the forest.

☐

---

(i) He gained answers to all his questions

(j) He was called 'the Buddha' later.



**B I. Choose the appropriate words that describe Siddhartha.**

selfish  
& mean

generous

sensitive

social worker

greedy

committed to God

**B II. Answer the following questions.**

(a) Siddhartha was upset to know that all people suffer due to sickness, old age and die. This shows that \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Why did Siddhartha go to the forest?

---

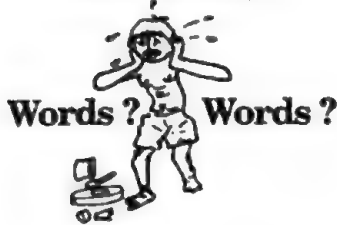


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(c) Siddhartha as a young prince had not known what sorrow is. Do you think he was

- (i) indifferent
- (ii) selfish
- (iii) proud of being a prince
- (iv) over protected by his father

### Word Study



**C. Find out the words from this passage which mean similar to the following words :**

- |                                        |             |
|----------------------------------------|-------------|
| (i) A house used to live by the Kings. | (i) _____   |
| (ii) A man who drives the chariot      | (ii) _____  |
| (iii) keen to know                     | (iii) _____ |
| (iv) not comfortable/agitated          | (iv) _____  |
| (v) in abundance/a lot                 | (v) _____   |

# 5

## A Black Bird that Dropped Grains of Gold



**Read the following story and answer the questions that follow it.**

In a jungle, there lived a little black bird. Every morning it sang sweetly and dropped a few grains of gold from its beak. One morning, a fowler saw the grains of gold dropping down from the beak. He decided to catch that bird and carry it home. He wanted to be a rich man overnight with those grains of gold.

The fowler spread a net on the ground and dropped a few grains of rice to attract the bird. Soon the black bird saw the grains of rice and flew into the net. The fowler caught the bird and carried it home.

From that day, he got a few

grains of gold every day and soon became a very rich man. He decided to please the King of the land to get some honour. He got a cage of gold made and put the bird inside it. He presented a golden cage with the bird to the King and told all about the gold grains. The King was glad to hear and gave fowler a seat of honour in his court.

The King also got a lot of gold. He presented the cage of gold and the bird to his wife, the Queen of the land. But the Queen freed the bird and got beautiful ornaments made from the gold of that cage.

**Facts  
& Ideas**



### UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

**A I. Complete the following sentences with the facts and ideas contained in the story.**

- (a) A black bird in a jungle (i) \_\_\_\_\_ sweetly and  
(ii) \_\_\_\_\_ from its beak.

- (b) A fowler saw (i) \_\_\_\_\_ and decided to  
(ii) \_\_\_\_\_ as he wanted (iii) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) The fowler managed to (i) \_\_\_\_\_ by  
(ii) \_\_\_\_\_ on the ground and dropped (iii) \_\_\_\_\_  
to attract the bird. The fowler was successful as the black bird  
(iv) \_\_\_\_\_. The fowler carried the bird home.
- (d) The fowler soon became rich because (i) \_\_\_\_\_  
everyday. He was keen to get (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ in the King's court.  
So, he decided to (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ to win his favour. He,  
therefore, (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ with the bird to the King and  
told him all about the (v) \_\_\_\_\_. The fowler got  
(vi) \_\_\_\_\_ in the King's court.
- (e) The King became rich because (i) \_\_\_\_\_. He presented  
the golden cage and the bird to (ii) \_\_\_\_\_. The Queen  
(iii) \_\_\_\_\_ and got some ornaments made from  
(iv) \_\_\_\_\_.

**Talking Time**

**A II. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No', talk to your friend (partner) before you write what is correct answer.**

- (a) The black bird laid golden eggs.

☐


---

- (b) A fowler caught the black bird to become rich with gold grains.
- 
- (c) The fowler presented the bird to the King to win some honour in the King's court.
- 
- (d) The King freed the bird from the cage and scolded the fowler for being cruel to the birds.
- 
- (e) The King became more richer.
- 
- (f) He presented the cage and the bird to his wife.
- 
- (g) The queen killed the bird and threw the cage away.
- 



Re-  
arrange

**A III. Rearrange the following events in the same order in which they have happened in the story.**

- (a) The King presented the gold cage and the bird to his wife.
- (b) The fowler spread a net to catch the black bird to get the gold grain. He was successful.
- (c) A fowler saw the black bird dropping a few gold grains from its beak.

- (d) The Queen freed the bird and got some ornaments made of the gold of the cage.
- (e) The fowler got a gold cage made for the bird and presented it to the King to get some honour in the King's court.
- (f) A black bird sang beautifully and everyday dropped gold grains from its beak.

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_
- (6) \_\_\_\_\_



**B. Answer the following questions.**

- (a) Choose the right words to describe the fowler.

greedy

dishonest

skillful

ambitious

clever

The fowler was

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

Supporting lines

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_

**Words? Words?**

(i) gold	(i) _____
(ii) please	(ii) _____
(iii) carry	(iii) _____
(iv) free	(iv) _____
(v) ornament	(v) _____
(vi) flew	(vi) _____

# 6

## They Are Natural Forecasters



Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Birds are perhaps the most reliable natural weather forecasters. When they are lively and restless, you can expect wind. Peacocks announce bad weather by their cry, specially in the evening.

Owls crying at night seem to mean a change in the weather for good or bad. But owls hooting in early morning are a sign of a fine day ahead.

Bats like Swallows are weather prophets, flying high when weather is fair and low when rain is coming.

Every cock is a weather cock. If the cock crows when you're going to bed, sun will rise with watery head. Before wet weather, hens pick

at their feathers and fluff themselves out.

Cats seldom sleep placidly when a storm is near. Thunder often makes them absolutely mad. They will tear about, ears back and tails bristling. Their coats are full of electricity.

Dogs are restless at the approach of the rain. They cannot settle down, but scrap with their paws, or eat grass.

Pigs are the most restless of animals when rain is about. They will eat a lot, dig up the ground and run snorting and twitching their ears.

Facts  
& Ideas



### UNDERSTANDING THE PASSAGE

**A I.** Based on your understanding of the passage, answer the following questions. *Talk to your partner.*

- (a) What does the restlessness of the birds hint about the weather?

- (b) What does the cry of the peacocks mean to people about the weather?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (c) One can expect fine day if the owls \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (d) If the hens pick at their feathers and fluff themselves, it is going to be \_\_\_\_\_
- (e) Cats fail to relax \_\_\_\_\_
- (f) If the rains are near, dogs \_\_\_\_\_
- (g) Pigs become \_\_\_\_\_ when it is going to rain.

**Talking Time**



**A II. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No', write the correct answer. Talk to your partner.**

- (a) Owls cry at night to announce the change in the weather. ☐  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (b) Bats fly low if the rain is coming. ☐  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (c) Cats become quiet when it is going to be thunderous. ☐  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (d) Pigs stop eating and digging up when rain is about. ☐  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (e) Cocks crowing at bed time suggests that it is going to be watery morning, the next day. ☐  
\_\_\_\_\_

(f) All birds make weather forecast. ☐

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(g) All birds foretell about the rain. ☐

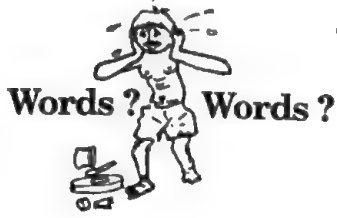
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**B. Complete the following sentences with the ideas contained in the passage.**

- (i) It is not necessary to watch T.V. for weather forecast and particularly about rains because \_\_\_\_\_ differently.
- (ii) Most of the birds become \_\_\_\_\_ when the rain is about.
- (iii) This passage is about the strange behaviour of (i) \_\_\_\_\_ such as (ii) \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and cock and also about (iii) \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ before the rains.
- (iv) Birds and animals can make (i) \_\_\_\_\_ about the status and (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ and thunder.
- (v) When cats bristle their tails with anxiety, they want to tell that \_\_\_\_\_.
- (vi) If the dogs scrap with their paws or eat grass, it means \_\_\_\_\_.

**Word Study**



**C. Find words in this passage which mean similar to the following words.**

(i) happy

(i) \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) smooth/natural

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_

(iii) calmly/peacefully

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_

(iv) raising up

(iv) \_\_\_\_\_

# 7

## It Was Too Late !



**Read the following story and answer the questions that follow it.**

Once a Brahmin lived in a village with his wife. They had a son called Manek.

The Brahmin had kept a little mongoose as a pet. The mongoose had beautiful black eyes and a long bushy tail. It was loved by the Brahmin and his wife too. It was very faithful to its master.

One day the Brahmin had to go to some other village. He told his wife Ganga, to take all care of the little Manek. That afternoon, she put Manek to sleep and went away to collect water from the village well. She instructed the mongoose to take care of the little boy and sit beside the cradle. Manek was fast asleep.

Suddenly, the mongoose saw a big snake slowly creeping towards the cradle. It feared the snake would bite the boy because a snake cannot be trusted. It decided to drive the snake away or kill him.

The mongoose became alert and attacked the snake and began to bite him again and again. The snake also tried hard to bite the mongoose but the mongoose proved to be too smart. It caught the snake by his hood, pressed it hard with its sharp teeth and killed it. Its paws and face became red with the snake's blood. It was proud and happy that he had saved his little master.

But, after some time, Ganga returned home with two pots of water on her head. She saw the mongoose with his face and paws red with blood. She lost her temper. She thought the mongoose had killed her son. She was mad with rage and threw the pots on the mongoose. The poor mongoose was crushed to death. But soon Ganga realised her mistake. She found her son was sleeping peacefully. But it was too late. She cried bitterly with regret for her rash action.

**Facts  
& Ideas****UNDERSTANDING THE STORY**

**A I.** Based on your understanding, complete the following sentences with the facts and ideas contained in the story.

- (a) The Brahmin's wife's name was (i) \_\_\_\_\_ and his son was called (ii) \_\_\_\_\_. The Brahmin had a (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ which had (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ and also had (v) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) One day the Brahmin went to some other village. Ganga, his wife was left alone with (i) \_\_\_\_\_ and (ii) \_\_\_\_\_. In the afternoon, she (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ to collect water leaving Manek under (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ of the mangoose.
- (c) The mangoose saw (i) \_\_\_\_\_ coming inside the house. The mangoose feared the snake (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ the baby. It attacked and bit it with (iii) \_\_\_\_\_. It caught the snake by its hood and (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ with its sharp teeth and (v) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) The mangoose's (i) \_\_\_\_\_ became red (ii) \_\_\_\_\_. The Mangoose was happy to think that (iii) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) Ganga, on her return, saw blood (i) \_\_\_\_\_. She thought that (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ her son. She became angry

with that idea and threw (iii) \_\_\_\_\_. The  
 mangoose (iv) \_\_\_\_\_. Ganga was happy to find  
 (v) \_\_\_\_\_ but was (vi) \_\_\_\_\_.



Re-  
arrange

**A II. Rearrange the following events in the proper order of the story. Talk to your partner.**

- (a) The Brahmin had to go to the nearby village for some days.
- (b) The mangoose started biting the snake.
- (c) The mangoose saw a snake going towards the Brahmin's son's cradle.
- (d) The Brahmin had a mangoose as his pet.
- (e) She saw the mangoose's paws and face red with blood.
- (f) Ganga, the Brahmin's wife, went to the village well to collect some water, the same afternoon.
- (g) She threw the water pots on the mangoose and killed it.
- (h) The mangoose attacked the snake and caught the snake by its hood and pressed it hard with its sharp teeth.
- (i) The Brahmin's wife instructed the mangoose to guard the little baby in the cradle.
- (j) The mangoose was happy to think that it had killed the snake and saved the son of its master.
- (k) Ganga returned home with two water pots on her head.
- (l) She was wild angry at what she saw.
- (m) She saw her son sleeping in the cradle.
- (1) \_\_\_\_\_

- (2) \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_
- (6) \_\_\_\_\_
- (7) \_\_\_\_\_
- (8) \_\_\_\_\_
- (9) \_\_\_\_\_
- (10) \_\_\_\_\_
- (11) \_\_\_\_\_
- (12) \_\_\_\_\_
- (13) \_\_\_\_\_

**Talking Time****A III. Answer the following questions.**

(a) Write two marks of identity of the mongoose the Brahmin had.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

(b) Where did Ganga, the Brahmin's wife, go from home?

\_\_\_\_\_

(c) What was the instruction that Ganga gave to mongoose?

\_\_\_\_\_

(d) What did the mongoose see while guarding the little baby?

\_\_\_\_\_

(e) Why did it attack the snake and kill it?

(f) Why was the mongoose happy after killing the snake?

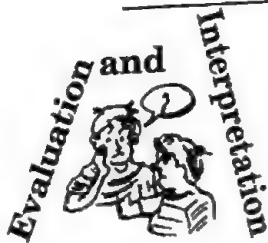
(g) What did Ganga see on her return from the village well?

(h) What did Ganga think at the sight of the mongoose?

(i) What did she do?

(j) What did Ganga see afterwards?

(k) What was Ganga's point of regret?



**B. Which sentences tell about the underlying ideas of the story?**

1. people should think before they act

2. those who act fast, suffer at last

3. think before you leap

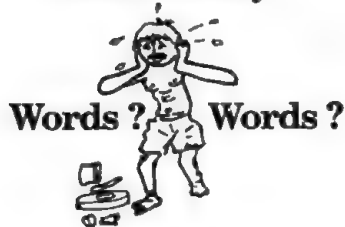
4. any action in anger cannot bring peace

5. those who act rashly, suffer at the end

6. people should not keep mongoose as their pets.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_

**Word Study**



**C. Pick up the words or phrases from the story which mean similar to the following words :**

- |                                         |             |
|-----------------------------------------|-------------|
| (i) ordered                             | (i) _____   |
| (ii) to make run away<br>(to shoo away) | (ii) _____  |
| (iii) very angry                        | (iii) _____ |
| (iv) undisturbed                        | (iv) _____  |

# 8

## Explore Rajasthan !



**Read the following announcement made by a teacher for an educational tour and answer the questions that follow it.**

*Dear Students,*

A group of 15 students accompanied by Mrs. Shah, the history teacher, is going on a 3-day tour to Jaipur and Pushkar, leaving Delhi on Monday morning.

The details are as follows :

*Feb. 20, Monday (Day 1).*

All students going on the trip must assemble in the school by 6 a.m. The tourist coach will leave for Jaipur at 6.30 a.m. sharp. Students should carry water bottles and some snacks to eat on the way. Breakfast would be served in the coach itself at about 9.00 a.m.

The bus will reach Jaipur at 11.30 a.m. and the group will check into Teej Hotel. Lunch will be served at 1.00 p.m. The group will leave for City Palace, which is now a museum, at 3 p.m. The palace is known for its architecture and priceless antiques and miniature

paintings. At 4.30 p.m., the group will proceed to Amber Fort, a famed specimen of Rajput architecture. Tea and snacks will be served at Amber Fort at 5.30 p.m. The group will then return to the hotel and dinner will be at 8 p.m.

*Feb 21, Tuesday (Day 2).*

Breakfast will be served at 8.00 a.m. The bus will leave at 9.30 a.m. for Hawa Mahal, which is well known for its unique design and construction. At 11.30 a.m., the students will go for shopping to the city market. The group will return to the hotel at 12.30 p.m. Lunch will be served at 1 p.m. sharp and at 2 p.m., the bus will leave for Pushkar. The group will reach the tourist resort by 5 p.m. In the evening at 7 p.m., a camp fire and dinner will be organised for the students. They will stay there for the night.

*Feb. 22, Wednesday (Day 3)*

Breakfast will be served at 8.30 a.m. and the group will proceed to

the sacred lake. This beautiful lake has religious significance. Pushkar abounds in temples, the special attraction being, the temple of Lord Brahma. Lunch will be served at 1 p.m. in the tourist resort.

The bus will leave Pushkar at 3.30 p.m. and will reach school by 9.00 p.m. Parents or guardians should collect their wards from the school at 9.30 p.m.

### Facts & Ideas



## UNDERSTANDING THE ANNOUNCEMENT

**A I. Prepare the itinerary (schedule of activities) for the first day of the three day educational tour. Fill in the gaps with the facts contained in the announcement.**

### Feb. 20, Monday (Day 1)

1. Assembly of the students \_\_\_\_\_
2. Place of assembly \_\_\_\_\_
3. Departure for Jaipur (i) \_\_\_\_\_ by (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
4. Breakfast \_\_\_\_\_
5. Arrival at Jaipur (i) \_\_\_\_\_ Stay in (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
6. Lunch \_\_\_\_\_
7. Visit to the City Museum \_\_\_\_\_
8. Visit to Amber Fort \_\_\_\_\_
9. Dinner \_\_\_\_\_

**A II. Complete the following sentences with facts stated in the schedule for Day 2 and Day 3.**

- (a) On Feb. 21, the children will have their (i) \_\_\_\_\_ at 8.00 a.m. before they leave for (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ at (iii) \_\_\_\_\_.

They will shop at the (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ from (v) \_\_\_\_\_ to (vi) \_\_\_\_\_. After their lunch, they leave for (vii) \_\_\_\_\_ by (viii) \_\_\_\_\_. They will have (ix) \_\_\_\_\_ later in the evening. They will have night halt at (x) \_\_\_\_\_.

- (b) On Feb. 22, the students will visit (i) \_\_\_\_\_ which is famous for (ii) \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and other animals. They will have their (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ at 1 p.m. The students will reach school not before (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ though they will leave (v) \_\_\_\_\_ at 3.30 p.m. The parents have been advised to (vi) \_\_\_\_\_.

### Talking Time



**A III. Answer the following questions based on your understanding of the announcement.**

- (a) The whole work schedule for three days shows that the children will visit (i) \_\_\_\_\_ and (ii) \_\_\_\_\_. In between, they will see historic places such as (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ and (iv) \_\_\_\_\_. The children will have fun on (v) \_\_\_\_\_ when they will have (vi) \_\_\_\_\_ at Pushkar. The programme has been planned systematically because (vii) \_\_\_\_\_ and (viii) \_\_\_\_\_.



**B. Answer the following questions in the space provided below.**

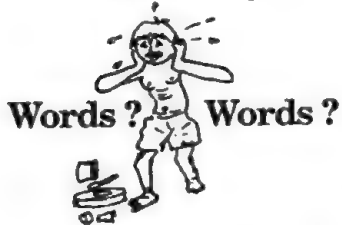
(a) Why did the teachers plan visit to the National Park?

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(b) Why were all the children taken to visit the places like Jaipur and Pushkar, Amber Fort, Hawa Mahal?

---

**Word Study**



**C. Which words in the announcement mean similar to the following words**

- |                                             |             |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------|
| (i) in the company of                       | (i) _____   |
| (ii) a luxury bus                           | (ii) _____  |
| (iii) things that belong to ancient time    | (iii) _____ |
| (iv) original but small pieces of art       | (iv) _____  |
| (v) sample                                  | (v) _____   |
| (vi) something that cannot be compared with | (vi) _____  |

# 9

## Guard Your Skin from Dyes.



Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow it.

A senior skin specialist says that the biggest difficulty with hair dyes is the risk of developing skin allergy. The area of the forehead, neck and the region behind the ears are the most vulnerable. This allergy occurs because of a common component of synthetic hair dyes. Many people develop allergy to these compounds and this may happen over a period of time, with repeated use of the dye.

Natural vegetable hair dyes like henna are safer and have been in use since centuries. Henna fills in the role of a conditioner rather well, though as a colouring agent, it may not quite fulfill the expectations

because it colours the hair reddish brown rather than black.

You must clearly be warned of those commercial preparations which sell under the name of kash mehandi and kesh kala oil etc. They are a misnomer because they contain synthetic agents that can initiate allergy.

As a general rule, it is always better and more convenient to use cream-based hair dyes rather than those that are shampoo-based or are available in powder form. The advantage with the cream based dyes is that they are neither messy nor stain clothes during.

**Facts  
& Ideas**



### UNDERSTANDING THE PASSAGE

**A I. Complete the following sentences with the ideas and facts contained in the passage.**

- (a) Hair dyes can cause (i) \_\_\_\_\_ in the areas of the \_\_\_\_\_ and (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ and behind the ears.

- the skin in those areas is (iv) \_\_\_\_\_. People develop (v) \_\_\_\_\_ if they use the dye (vi) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) The author suggests use of (i) \_\_\_\_\_ as it is (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ and people had been using it (iii) \_\_\_\_\_. Henna colours hair (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ and not (v) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) The author warns the readers against certain (i) \_\_\_\_\_ as they have (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ that can start/cause (iii) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) He recommend the use of (i) \_\_\_\_\_ instead of those (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ or available in (iii) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) Cream based dyes are advantageous because they don't \_\_\_\_\_ when applied.

### Talking Time



**A II. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No', write the correct answer.**

- (a) Skin allergies are caused by some hair dyes.

☐

- (b) Repeated use of the synthetic dyes causes allergy.

☐

- (c) The author recommends the use of henna as a colouring agents.

☐

(d) Certain commercial preparations misguide people by their claim. \_\_\_\_\_ ☐

(e) Cream based dyes are not recommended by the author. ☐



### B. Answer the following questions.

(a) Why are certain hair dyes not good for skin?

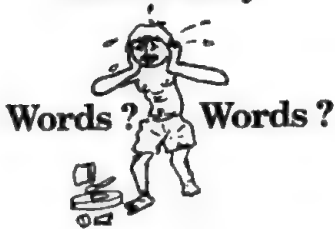
\_\_\_\_\_

(b) The author recommends the following dyes instead of synthetic hair dyes.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

### Word Study



### C. Pick up words from the passage which mean similar to the following.

(i) a period of more than 100 years

(i) \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) unsuitable name

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_

(iii) something that needs a lot of cleaning.

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_

# 10

## He Embraced His Death



**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow it.**

India became free from the British Rule in the year 1947. Thousands of people died in this struggle for freedom. Bhagat Singh was one of such freedom fighters, who died for his country and countrymen.

He had not witnessed the firing on innocent men, women and children of the Hindus. Sikhs, Muslims and Christians present in the Jalianwallah Bagh in Amritsar. They had gathered there to celebrate the bumper crops and Baisakhi - the new year day. He was told the Bagh had only one narrow street and a gate to enter. The British General Dyer had ordered his men to surround the Bagh and open fire on those unarmed and innocent people gathered there in festive mood. People were shocked and terrified and ran in all directions but they couldn't go out as the soldiers had blocked all the exits.

Some of them tried to scale the walls but they were shot down. Many of them jumped into the only well in the Bagh. Men and women fell over each other. The bullets killed most of them. Not a single soul could survive.

Bhagat Singh had vowed that he would avenge the death of all those peace loving people who died in the Bagh. He had collected the blood stained soil from the Bagh to remind him that cruelty and injustice should not be tolerated.

He organised the revolutionary activities to shake the foundation of the British Rule in India. The rulers had fixed a high prize on his head. Unfortunately, he was arrested and hanged till he died on the charge of treason. On 23rd March, 1931, he faced his death with a broad smile and words like Vande Matram on his lips. Sukhdev and Rajguru were also hanged with him.

**Facts  
& Ideas**

**UNDERSTANDING THE PASSAGE**

**A I. This is the story of Jalianwala Bagh retold. Complete the following sentences based on your understanding of the facts and ideas contained in the passage.**

- (a) In Amritsar, on the day of (i) \_\_\_\_\_ thousand of people had gathered in (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ to celebrate (iii) \_\_\_\_\_. They were in (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ mood when (v) \_\_\_\_\_ and the soldiers of the (vi) \_\_\_\_\_ in India surrounded the Bagh. All the gates of the Bagh were (vii) \_\_\_\_\_ by the soldiers. They opened fire. People started running (viii) \_\_\_\_\_. They found no way (ix) \_\_\_\_\_ as the soldiers stood at the entrance. Some of them (x) \_\_\_\_\_ the well. Many of them were killed by \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) When Bhagat Singh came to know about (i) \_\_\_\_\_ the British soldiers, he vowed to (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ of innocent people. He had collected the blood stained soil of the Bagh to (iii) \_\_\_\_\_. He organised a group of people to (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ and to (v) \_\_\_\_\_. He was arrested and (vi) \_\_\_\_\_ on 23rd March, 1931. When he died (vii) \_\_\_\_\_ and (viii) \_\_\_\_\_ were with him. They were happy and sang (ix) \_\_\_\_\_ when they died.



**Re-**

**arrange**

**A II. Rearrange the following events of the Jalianwallah Bagh in the order they happened there.**

- (a) General Dyer ordered his soldiers to fire at the people gathered in the Jalianwallah Bagh.
- (b) People had gathered in the Jalianwallah Bagh in Amritsar to celebrate the Baisakhi and bumper corps.
- (c) Bhagat Singh vowed to avenge the death of innocent people in the Bagh.
- (d) Bhagat Singh was arrested by the British rulers and hanged in 1931 along with Sukhdev and Rajguru.
- (e) Gen. Dyer surrounded the Bagh and blocked all the entry and exit points.
- (f) Bhagat Singh had collected the blood stained soil to avenge the death of thousands of the innocent Indians.
- (g) Men and women started running to escape death.
- (h) Bhagat Singh organised revolutionary activities against the Britishers.
- (i) Some people jumped into the well in the Bagh one over the other to escape the bullets.
- (j) The British rulers had announced a very high prize on his head.
- (k) Bhagat Singh was heard singing Vande Matram while facing death.

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_
- (3) \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_

- (5) \_\_\_\_\_
- (6) \_\_\_\_\_
- (7) \_\_\_\_\_
- (8) \_\_\_\_\_
- (9) \_\_\_\_\_
- (10) \_\_\_\_\_
- (11) \_\_\_\_\_

**Talking Time****A III. Answer the following questions.**

- (a) Why was Bhagat Singh hanged? It was because (i) he \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ and (ii) he \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (b) Who all had gathered at the Jalianwallah Bagh?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (c) What was the mood of the people present in the Bagh?  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (d) How did the people present in the Bagh react to the firing?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (e) What was Bhagat Singh's oath?  
\_\_\_\_\_

(f) Why did the British rulers hang Bhagat Singh?

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(g) When was he hanged?

---



**B. Answer the following questions. *Talk to Your Partner.***

(a) Who are three great freedom fighters whose names have been mentioned in this passage?

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_

(b) "Some of them tried to scale the wall. Many of them jumped into the one well one over the other." What does it suggest?

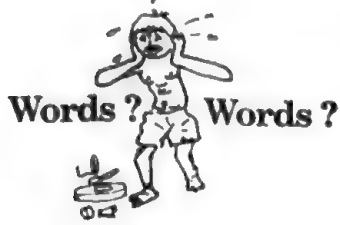
---

(c) The British rulers had fixed a high prize on Bhagat Singh's head. What does it suggest?

---

(d) *Bhagat Singh carried blood stained soil with him and took an oath to avenge the death of people.* What does it suggest?

---

**Word Study**

**C. Which words / phrases in the passage mean similar to the following.**

- |                                     |             |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| (i) without weapons                 | (i) _____   |
| (ii) cheerful mind                  | (ii) _____  |
| (iii) human being                   | (iii) _____ |
| (iv) mixed with blood               | (iv) _____  |
| (v) disloyalty to one's own country | (v) _____   |

# 11

## Lady Hercules of Manipur



Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow it.

Nameirakpam Kunjarani Devi was born in 1966 on March 1 in Imphal. She is a graduate in Arts from Manipur University. She started her career as a hockey player. She represented Manipur in as many as eight national hockey tournaments held in different parts of the country between 1979 and 1983. In 1983, she switched over to power-lifting. In the same year, she won a gold medal in the First National Senior Power lifting championship at Mangalore. In 1985, she won a silver medal in the Third Power lifting Championship at Bhilai and in 1986, she won a Bronze medal in the Fourth National Championship at Jaipur. In the year 1985, she had won a gold medal in the 44 kg class. All the years to come, she had been dominating the country's weight lifting arena. She set new records in National Senior Women's

Championship at Ernakulam (1987), Jamshedpur (1989), Thanjavur (1990) and Bangalore (1992).

She has picked up several silver medals at the International level in UK, Indonesia, Germany and Bulgaria between 1989 and 1992. She was honoured with Arjun award in 1992. She became world's number one woman in the 45 kg class in Korea, in 1995.

Her routine starts with jogging for three hours in the morning. She practises three hours a day in the afternoon. Twice a week she goes for Hill climbing. She is called 'Lady Hercules' of Manipur. She is a source of inspiration to a whole new generation of sports person in this country. Her success lies in dedication, concentrated efforts, regular practice and discipline imposed on her by herself.

**Facts  
& Ideas**

**UNDERSTANDING THE BIOGRAPHY**

**A I.** Based on your understanding of the biographical facts about Kunjarani Devi, fill in the following blanks with the required information. *Check with Your Partner.*

- (a) Full name : \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) Date of birth : \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) Birth place : \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) Education : \_\_\_\_\_
- (e) Early career as : \_\_\_\_\_
- (f) Earlier achievements in the first career : \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
- (g) Present sports events : \_\_\_\_\_
- (h) Shifting to Power lifting in the year : \_\_\_\_\_
- (i) Current status in the field of sports : \_\_\_\_\_
- (j) National honour : \_\_\_\_\_

**A II. Complete the following table of Kanjarani Devi's achievements. Check with Your Partners.**

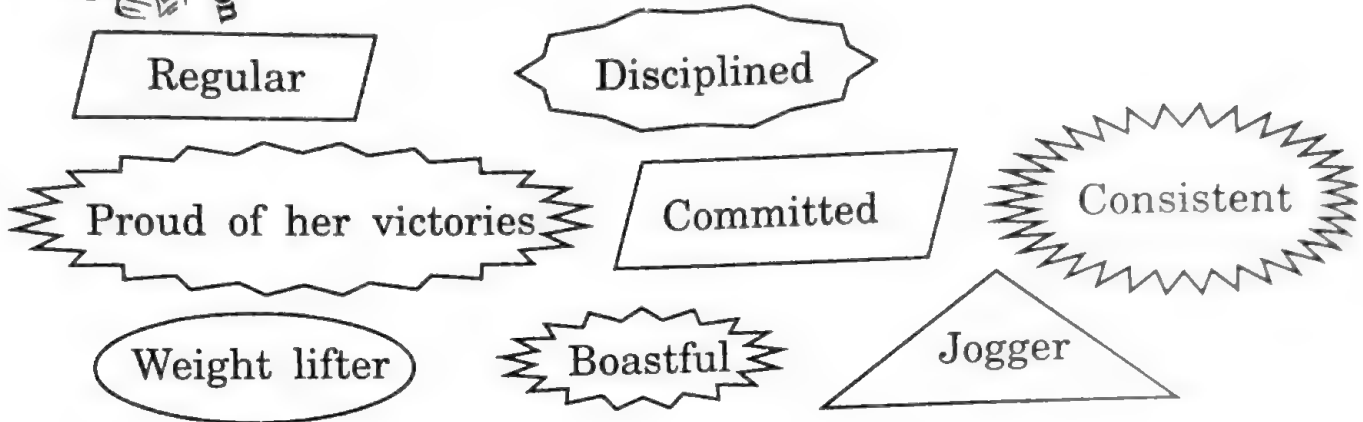
Year	Event	Venue	National / International	Medals Won	Other Achievements
1983					
1985					
1987					
1989					
1990					
1992					
1995					

**A III. Complete the following statements about Kunjarani Devi.**

- (a) She has picked up many silver medals at (i) \_\_\_\_\_ in UK, (ii) \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ between 1989 and (iii) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) She begins her day with (i) \_\_\_\_\_ for (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ in the morning. Three hours of the afternoon are spent on (iii) \_\_\_\_\_. She goes for hill climbing (iv) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) Secret of her success is that she is (i) \_\_\_\_\_. She makes (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ and imposes (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ on her.

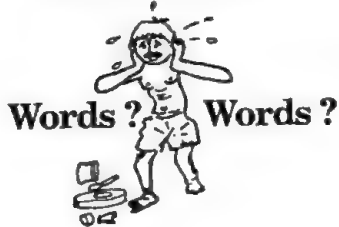


**B. Pick up the appropriate describing words for Kunjarani Devi.**



She is \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### Word Study



**C. Make new words from the following words.**

- (i) represent
- (ii) win
- (iii) dominate
- (iv) honour
- (v) success

- (i) \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) \_\_\_\_\_
- (v) \_\_\_\_\_



Read the following story and answer the questions that follow.

Sher Singh was a twelve years old boy. He was a small and cheerful jungle child. He had a brother called Kunwar who was several years younger.

One day when their father Sher Singh Bahadur, a hunter himself, had gone with a hunting party, Kunwar fell ill due to the pain in his stomach. Their mother advised Sher Singh to take Kunwar to the city hospital. The hospital was far away from the village at Kalaghat. They knew that Kunwar was dying.

He didn't wait for any other male adult to help him to take Kunwar to the hospital. His mother took one of her two sarees and made a sling for Sher Singh. She lifted Kunwar and put Kunwar into it. Sher Singh felt the heat of the feverish body of Kunwar. He felt the weight of the child and wondered how he was

going to walk 80 kms. But Sher Singh was sure to reach Kalaghat after crossing two rivers and dense forest.

The boy continued his walk towards Kalaghat. Night fell. He was scared of wild bear, elephants and other wild animals. He rested for a while under a tree against the tree trunk. It was a restless night because of presence of wild animals around. He crossed the chilly watered rivers. He was almost swept by the strong river water currents. He stumbled on with bent knees and trembling limbs. He fainted on the road. He was lifted by a bullock-cart driver and taken to the hospital. The ailing baby was attended by the doctor well. He was surprised to hear the story of the boy. The doctor called him Sher Singh Bahadur - the Brave.

**Facts  
& Ideas****UNDERSTANDING THE STORY**

**A I. Complete the following sentences with the facts and ideas contained in the story.**

- (a) Sher Singh was the son of a (i) \_\_\_\_\_. He was a  
(ii) \_\_\_\_\_ boy of (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ years. He had  
(iv) \_\_\_\_\_ who was (v) \_\_\_\_\_ to him.
- (b) Kunwar fell ill and had (i) \_\_\_\_\_. His mother advised  
him (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ as  
(iii) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) He had to carry the baby to the hospital himself because  
(i) \_\_\_\_\_. He had to walk a long distance of 80 kms. to  
reach (ii) \_\_\_\_\_. His mother put the little brother  
(iii) \_\_\_\_\_ made out of (iv) \_\_\_\_\_. On the way,  
he had to cross (v) \_\_\_\_\_ and (vi) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) On his way to the hospital nearer to Kalaghat, he (i) \_\_\_\_\_  
and a bullock cart driver (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) The doctor called him \_\_\_\_\_ because it  
was a very difficult journey performed by a young boy.



**A II. Answer the following questions.**

- (a) Why was Sher Singh's father not available in the village?

\_\_\_\_\_

(b) Why did the mother advise Sher Singh to take the baby to the hospital?

\_\_\_\_\_

(c) What various difficulties did Sher Singh face on the way to the city hospital?

He had 1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

(d) Why did Sher Singh pass his night restlessly?

\_\_\_\_\_

(e) What was the fear while he was crossing the river?

\_\_\_\_\_

(f) How did Sher Singh and his brother reach the hospital?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(g) Why did the doctor call Sher Singh, 'Sher Singh Bahadur-the Brave'?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



**Re-arrange A III. Rearrange the following events of the story in the order they have happened in the story.**

(a) Sher Singh crossed the river though the current was very strong.

(b) Sher Singh's mother prepared a sling for Sher Singh to carry the baby brother.

- (c) Sher Singh was a small boy of twelve years.
- (d) Sher Singh started on his journey to Kalaghat City hospital.
- (e) The boy's younger brother was very unwell due to stomach pain.
- (f) Sher Singh's father was away from the village with some hunting party.
- (g) He was indeed tired because of long journey on foot and that too with a baby on his back.
- (h) He fainted on the road and a bullock cart driver took him to the hospital.
- (i) Sher Singh's mother advised him to take the child to the city hospital.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_



**B 1. Choose the appropriate words to describe Sher Singh.**

a loving brother

obedient son

A brave boy

A walker

untiring

weight lifter

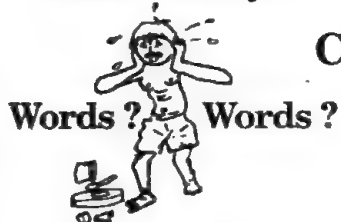
small but  
responsible

**B II. Give two examples from the story to support that Sher Singh was a boy of courage.**

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

**B III. What does the author mean when he says 'Kunwar was dying'?**

### Word Study



**C I. Make new words from the following words.**

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| (i) die       | (i) _____   |
| (ii) presence | (ii) _____  |
| (iii) cross   | (iii) _____ |
| (iv) attend   | (iv) _____  |

**C II. Which words in the story mean similar to the following words.**

- |                           |            |
|---------------------------|------------|
| (i) frightend             | (i) _____  |
| (ii) lower part of a tree | (ii) _____ |



Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow it.

'What though if I cannot carry forest on my back!'

The mountain and the squirrel

Had a quarrel

And the former called the latter "Little Prig."

Bun replied

You are doubtless, very big.

But all sorts of things and weather

Must be taken in together

To make up a year

And a sphere

And I think it is no disgrace

To occupy my place.

If I am not so large as you,

You are not so small as I,

And half so Spry

I'll not deny you make

A very pretty squirrel track

Talents differ; all is well and wisely put

If I cannot carry forests on my back

Neither can you crack a nut."

**Facts  
& Ideas****UNDERSTANDING THE POEM**

**A I. Based on your understanding of the poem, complete the following sentences. *Talk to Your Partner.***

Once the mountain and the squirrel (i) \_\_\_\_\_ over the issue who was bigger. The mountain called it (ii) \_\_\_\_\_. It didn't lose temper and accepted that (iii) \_\_\_\_\_. It argued that it needs (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ to make a year. It didn't feel small. It further said that it did not matter if (v) \_\_\_\_\_ as the mountain is but it (mountain) is neither as (vi) \_\_\_\_\_ as it (squirrel) is nor even half (vii) \_\_\_\_\_ as it is. It accepted that the mountain has (viii) \_\_\_\_\_. It accepted that the talents of each individuals differ that is why the mountain cannot (ix) \_\_\_\_\_ though it can (x) \_\_\_\_\_ and it (squirrel) cannot (xi) \_\_\_\_\_.



**A II. Answer the following questions :**

(a) What two things did the squirrel accept about the mountain?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

(b) What two things can the mountain not do?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_

- (c) Is the squirrel ashamed that she is small in size? Give reasons to support your points.

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- (d) What is the message of the poet? Choose the most appropriate one from the ones given below. Give reason for your choice.

1. One should admire others' virtues.

2. It doesn't matter if you are small.

3. Count your abilities, not others' disabilities.

4. Talents differ. Difference is bound to be there.

---

- (e) What is the rhyming scheme in the poem?

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Read the following story and answer the questions that follow it.

There was once a little boy called George Washington. One day, he got an axe from his father on his birthday as a gift. It had a fine wooden handle and a sharp edge. He was very pleased with it. "How bright it looked," said George. "It will cut anything. Let me try it on wood." So he went to his father's garden and tried the axe upon every little tree there. At last he came to a young apple tree and began to try the axe on it too. Soon the tree lost all its branches and leaves fell to the ground.

In the evening, George's father went to the garden. He found the apple tree lying on the ground. He shouted, "George! who has cut down this apple tree?" George wept and said, "Oh father! I can't tell a lie. You gave me an axe. I did it with that." He didn't want to tell a lie. He spoke the truth. His father was very pleased. He took George in his arms and patted him. "I am proud of you, my boy," said George's father. "I am sorry for the apple tree, of course, but you've told me the truth and this makes me happy".



### UNDERSTANDING THE STORY

**Facts  
& Ideas**



**A I.** Answer the following questions based on your understanding of the facts and ideas contained in the story.

(a) How did George Washington get the axe?

\_\_\_\_\_

(b) Tell two things about the axe.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_

(c) How did George test the axe's sharpness?

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(d) His father was angry when he found that \_\_\_\_\_

---

(e) What was George's reply to his father?

---

(f) Why did George not defend himself and tell a lie?

---

(g) How did his father react when he came to know the truth about the apple tree?

---



**Re-arrange A II. Arrange the following events as they have happened in the story.**

- (a) George cut all the small trees of his father's garden.
- (b) George's father took his son in his arms and said, "I am proud of you, my boy."
- (c) George's father gave an axe to him on his birthday.
- (d) George had cut a small apple tree's branches and leaves too.
- (e) The axe had a beautiful wooden handle and a sharp edge.
- (f) George's father asked who had cut the apple tree of his garden.
- (g) George's father said, "I am sorry for the apple tree but you've told me the truth."

- (h) George cried and said, "Oh father! you gave me an axe, I did it with that axe."
- (i) In the evening, George's father went to his garden.
- (j) George's father said, "You've told me the truth and this makes me happy."
- (k) George wanted to try the sharpness of the edge of the axe.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_
6. \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_
8. \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_

**Talking Time**



**A III. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No', write the correct answer.**

- (a) George Washington was given a sword by his father on his birth day. ☐

- (b) George Washington had cut all the small plants in his father's garden. ☐

- (c) George Washington's father didn't mind when the boy cut all the plants. ☐

- (d) The father was not angry when his son spoke the truth about cutting the trees in his garden. ☐

- (e) Washington's father was not the least sorry for the apple tree. ☐

- (f) The father felt proud and happy with his son because he spoke the truth. ☐

**B I. George's father asked him to tell who had cut the apple tree. What could George have done? Choose the appropriate reaction.**

denied that he had done it

blamed any one else

would have told a lie

told the truth

**B II. What kind of people George and his father were? Choose words that agree with your views.**

Reasonable

forgiving

truthful

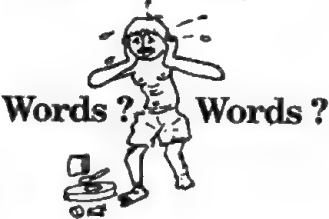
truth-loving

innocent

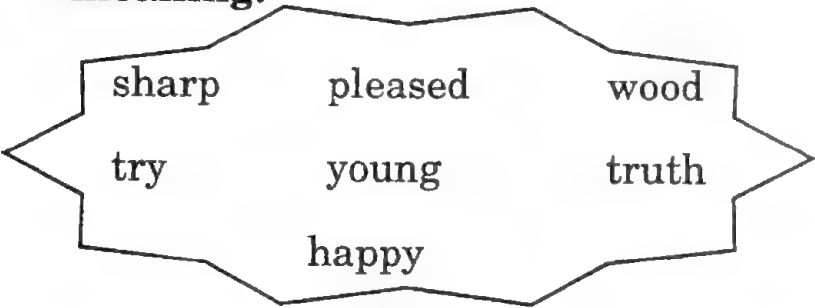
practically wise

George	George's father

Word Study



C. Use the appropriate form of the given words in different sentences to convey their meaning.



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**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow it.**

In the mid-nineteenth century, Louis Pasteur, a French Scientist, announced that all microbes or germs came from the air and that it was possible to protect milk, wine etc. from microbes. But his professors laughed at his theory. They thought Pasteur didn't understand science better than what they understood.

They insisted that microbes were born spontaneously and that it was nonsense to think that they could be kept out of milk or wine.

To convince his professors, Pasteur boiled some broth in bottles, protected the broth from the air and proved that no germs appeared in the liquid or they don't appear spontaneously. But the professors argued that the germs needed air to generate themselves and because there was no air in the bottles, the microbes could not appear. Pasteur insisted that it was the air which carried the microbes and it was not that the air allowed them to generate on their own.

**Facts  
& Ideas**



### UNDERSTANDING THE PASSAGE



**A I. Work in pairs and complete the following with the facts and ideas contained in the passage.**

- (a) Pasteur's theory was (i) \_\_\_\_\_  
and that (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) His professors (i) \_\_\_\_\_ his theory. They  
said that (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ and that it was not  
possible (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ .

- (c) Pasteur wanted to prove his point. So he (i) \_\_\_\_\_  
and (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ and proved that  
(iii) \_\_\_\_\_. The professors argued  
that (iv) \_\_\_\_\_.



**A II. Answer the following questions based on your understanding of the passage.**

- (a) Why were the professors unwilling to accept Pasteur's theory about microbes?

Choose the right word(s)

It was their \_\_\_\_\_.

ignorance about scientific facts.

jealousy for Pasteur.

fear of unpopularity or exposure.

fear of humiliation in public.

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(b) Which of the following views describe Pasteur?

1. A man with scientific mind

2. A man of clarity of ideas

3. He said what he believed in

4. He was disrespectful for his elders & teachers

5. A man with strong determination to convince his point of view inspite of opposition from his seniors

### Talking Time



B. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No', write what is correct answer.

(a) Louis Pasteur was a French. ☐

(b) He said and proved that microbes are born spontaneously. ☐

(c) Pasteur's professors praised him for his theory. ☐

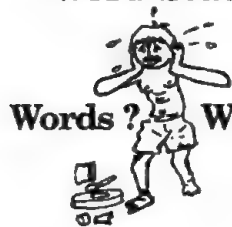
(d) Pasteur proved that milk, wine, etc. can be protected from germs or microbes. ☐

(e) Pasteur wrote articles and held conferences to prove his point/  
theory about microbes. ☐

(f) Pasteur boiled some broth and protected the bottles from the air  
to prove that germs would not appear. ☐

(g) In the battle for scientific truth, Pasteur had won at last ☐

### Word Study



**C I. Match the words given in column 'A' with their meanings given in column 'B'.**

A	B
Words	Meaning
1. protect	(a) to declare firmly
2. spontaneously	(b) persuade
3. generate	(c) meat or fish soup
4. broth	(d) to keep safe from ...
5. convince	(e) a happening without any planning in natural way
6. insist	(f) to produce

1. \_\_\_\_\_ 2. \_\_\_\_\_ 3. \_\_\_\_\_ 4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_ 6. \_\_\_\_\_.

**C II. Form new words from the following words.**

- |                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| (i) announce      | (i) _____   |
| (ii) possible     | (ii) _____  |
| (iii) spontaneous | (iii) _____ |
| (iv) generate     | (iv) _____  |
| (v) protect       | (v) _____   |
| (vi) think        | (vi) _____  |

# 16

## Who has Really Grown?



**Read the following poem and answer the questions that follow it.**

It was never easy

Nor was it even difficult

This process of growing up.

I thought you grew up

When you became tall,

But that was not it.

I thought you grew up

When you grew a moustache,

But that was not it.

Growing up, they said

Is not a large head

On a tall shoulder.

It was not bossing those juniors to you.

It was care and concern,

Dare and discern,

Knowledge and wisdom,

A sense of proportion,

And a lot of devotion.



### Facts & Ideas



## UNDERSTANDING THE POEM

**A I. Complete the given summary of the poem with the information and ideas contained in the poem.**

People think that a child has grown up if (a) \_\_\_\_\_, or (b) \_\_\_\_\_. But some people think that a grown-up child doesn't necessarily (c) \_\_\_\_\_ or (d) \_\_\_\_\_. According to them, if people try to boss over their juniors, they (e) \_\_\_\_\_ because quality of showing (f) \_\_\_\_\_ and (g) \_\_\_\_\_ for their juniors are two basic qualities of a grown-up man. According to this group of people, a grown-up person is (h) \_\_\_\_\_ and (i) \_\_\_\_\_. They have high sense of (j) \_\_\_\_\_ and (k) \_\_\_\_\_.

**A II. Complete the following sentences :**

- (a) The poet was wrong to think that someone had grown-up because  
(i) \_\_\_\_\_ and  
(ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) The poet does not consider a person grown-up, if he  
(i) \_\_\_\_\_. A grown-up person should show (ii) \_\_\_\_\_. According to the poet, such grown-up people should be (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ and (iv) \_\_\_\_\_.



**B. What is the message of the poet? Choose the right message from the ones given below.**

(i)

Physical growth  
is the symbol  
of a man's growth.

(ii)

Grown-up people  
have right to boss  
over their juniors.

(iii)

Only respect, wisdom  
and concern for others are the signs of greatness.

(iv)

Qualities of head and heart, love  
and respect besides concern for  
others mark greatness and symbolise growth.

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**Read the given letter written by the Head Boy of Vishwa Bharti Public School and answer the questions that follow it.**

The Principal,  
Vishwa Bharti Public School,  
Ajmer.  
November 30, 20xx.

Sir,

**Reg.: School Campus Care Project.**

I feel congratulating you for initiating School Campus Care Project. I thank you for involving the students. We assure you our full cooperation. I have following suggestions to make for the success of this project.

1. You may give names to the different blocks of the school. You may consider the names such as 'Shikhar' for blocks where Senior Classes are held and 'Adhar' for Primary Classes' block.
2. Teachers and students should be responsible for the maintenance and decoration of their respective blocks. A mid-month competition may serve as motivation.
3. Children and teachers should select and suggest books and magazines for library to have a good collection.
4. Class Captains and House Captains may be put on discipline duty during the breaks.
5. Any breakage should be compensated by the individual or individuals concerned. This would minimise the breakage. Pressure on school funds will also be minimised.

Could you call a meeting of the officials concerned at the earliest to finalise line of action and also think together?

Thanking you once again and assuring the whole-hearted cooperation,

Yours sincerely,

**(Saurabh Kr.)**

Head Boy

**Facts  
& Ideas**



**UNDERSTANDING THE LETTER**

**A I. Complete the following sentences with the ideas and information contained in the letter.**

(a) \_\_\_\_\_ has written this letter to (b) \_\_\_\_\_  
regarding (c) \_\_\_\_\_ initiated by the Principal.  
He is particularly happy at the idea of (d) \_\_\_\_\_ in the  
project. He has assured (e) \_\_\_\_\_

**A II. Answer the following questions :**

(a) What should be the name of the block where senior class children would sit?

\_\_\_\_\_

(b) How will the maintenance and decoration of these blocks be organised?

\_\_\_\_\_

(c) How could students and teachers enrich the school library?

\_\_\_\_\_

(d) How can breakage in the school be minimised?

---

(e) Why does the writer of the letter suggest an early meeting of the officials involved in the project?

---

---



**B I. How has the Principal's Project on School Campus Care been received by the students?**

---

---

**B II. What is the purpose behind involving House Captains and Class Captains for discipline?**

---

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**B III. Mention three things that are not in practice in this school where the Project of School Campus Care has been started.**

1. 

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2. 

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3. 

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# 18

## Collection - A Worldwide Hobby



**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow.**

Collecting things has always been a pleasant pastime for millions of children all over the world. The world is so full of interesting things that quite often children, and adults too, become interested in collecting. Stamps, seashells, butterflies, hats, feathers, leaves, stones, plates, costumes, dolls and a thousand other things are collected by people in every corner of the world.

One will want to collect something that one is interested in. His decision will depend on whether the things he wishes to collect are available near him. For example, it is no use collecting seashells if one lives miles away from the sea; he seldom visits the sea side, and knows no one living near the sea who might send him seashells.

Similarly, it is no use collecting flowers if you seldom visit a garden or the country side, and you live in a block of flats.

One of the reasons why stamp collection is so popular is because stamps are easily obtained. Most people have some friends in distant places who write letters to them. Quite often children become interested in writing to a pen-friend, a person whom they have never met and who lives in a foreign country. When an envelope with a colourful stamp on it arrives at your house, you might say, 'What a lovely stamp! It's a pity to throw it away.' That is the beginning of your stamp collection hobby. It is the first one in your collection.

**Facts  
& Ideas****UNDERSTANDING THE PASSAGE**

**A I.** Based on your understanding complete the following sentences with the facts and ideas contained in the passage.

- (a) Children and even adults all over the world collect (i) \_\_\_\_\_ as (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ activity. People may collect seashells if (iii) \_\_\_\_\_. Some people collect flowers (iv) \_\_\_\_\_. But they shouldn't and normally don't do so if (v) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) One of the most common pastime activities among people is (i) \_\_\_\_\_ as they are easily obtained. Every letter received bears (ii) \_\_\_\_\_. They may get local as well as (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ if they have friends (iv) \_\_\_\_\_. Many a time the stamps are so beautiful that (v) \_\_\_\_\_. This is how the hobby of (vi) \_\_\_\_\_ begins.

**Talking Time**

**A II.** Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No', write the correct answer after checking for correctness with your partner.

- (a) Children all over the world collect one or the other thing as pastime activity. \_\_\_\_\_ ☐

- (b) People collect seashells, butterflies, stamps etc. ☐

\_\_\_\_\_

(c) Children collect things of their interest alone.

☐

(d) Stamp collection is popular among children because it is easy to handle and buy stamps.

☐

(e) Children buy stamps from foreigners.

☐

(f) Children start collecting stamps as a school project.

☐


**A III. Answer the following questions based on your understanding of the passage.**

(a) Why do people start collecting things? They do so \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(b) What are two guiding factors for starting collection?

\_\_\_\_\_

(c) If children collect leaves, flowers, feathers of butterflies! What does it show about their nature? It shows that they \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

(d) If the children start collecting seashells, stones, it shows that

\_\_\_\_\_

(e) Which of the following collections will not be normally undertaken by the children.

(i) collection of seashells

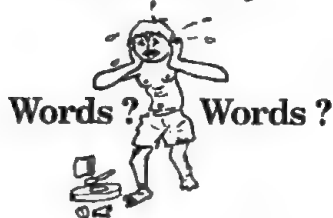
(ii) collection of flowers, if they

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---

### Word Study



**B. Form new words which are opposite in meaning to the following.**

(i) interested

(i) \_\_\_\_\_

(ii) pleasant

(ii) \_\_\_\_\_

(iii) seldom

(iii) \_\_\_\_\_

(iv) foreign country

(iv) \_\_\_\_\_

(v) lovely

(v) \_\_\_\_\_



**Read the given biography of Kapil Dev and answer the questions that follow it.**

Kapil Dev, a great cricketer of all times, recollects early years of his life. He was born on a cold winter morning on 6th Jan., 1959 in Chandigarh. He grew up among six brothers and sisters. He says, "I admit that right from the very beginning, I found it hard to sit still. I was very curious and it was my ambition to travel around the world and drive a Mercedes Benz! Twenty five years ago, these dreams seemed like castles in the air."

He confesses that he bunked school to go to see a new movie or enjoy chowmin with his friends as all other children around him did. Like any other naughty child, he too spent most of his time in planning how to get into others' gardens and pick the fruits off the trees. He recollects that one of his neighbours was proud of her ninety-two pomegranates on the tree in her garden. Once she had gone to Delhi. He along with other

mischievous mongers took down all those ninety-two pomegranates, ate a few and distributed the rest. He remembers fondly the walloping of his mother when she was told all about that by her neighbour on her return from Delhi.

He was fond of horse riding. Once he tried to ride a huge police horse. He had innumerable falls. But he learnt to ride and control a horse. Once he bit off more than he could chew. He took one of the police horses to his house. He was caught soon. He says, "the horse, of course, was duly returned but the hiding I received from my father discouraged my venturing again."

He was fairly good at all games, exceptionally good at athletics, but dreamed of becoming a footballer. He worked hard at that game and was selected to play for his school. But at the suggestion of a few close friends, he decided to change his game. Kapil says, "That is a

decision I will always be grateful to them for, as they unconsciously introduced me to the game for which I was made."

It was all for fun in the

beginning to start with. He records, "I could never have imagined where cricket would lead me and I certainly had no plans then of becoming a professional at all."

### Facts & Ideas



## UNDERSTANDING THE BIOGRAPHY

**A I. Based on your understanding, complete the following sentences with the facts and ideas contained in the biography.**

- (a) This passage is about (i) \_\_\_\_\_ of (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ who was born on (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ in the year (iv) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) His ambition from his childhood was (i) \_\_\_\_\_ and (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) As a child, he often (i) \_\_\_\_\_ to see movies or enjoy chowmin because (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) Once he, along with other children picked (i) \_\_\_\_\_ from a neighbour's garden. His mother (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ when she came to know about the mischief.
- (e) He didn't mind falling from the horses back because (i) \_\_\_\_\_. He once took one of the police horses to his house. His father, for this (ii) \_\_\_\_\_. As a result, he gave up doing similar mischiefs.
- (f) He was a (i) \_\_\_\_\_ and wanted to be a (ii) \_\_\_\_\_. Later on, he changed to (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ and thanks to those who (iv) \_\_\_\_\_ to that game.

- (b) Why does the boy ask people to tell him about the blessings of the sight?

---

- (c) Why does the boy say, "*My day or night myself I make*"?

---



---

**A II. Complete the following sentences with ideas and facts contained in the poem.**

- The boy is blind and fails to understand what
  - \_\_\_\_\_ . He regrets that he cannot
  - \_\_\_\_\_ . He is surprised when people say that the sun causes (c) \_\_\_\_\_ because he thinks night means (d) \_\_\_\_\_ and play time is (e) \_\_\_\_\_ .
- To him, the sun is source of \_\_\_\_\_ .



**B. Answer the following questions.**

- (a) The blind boy calls himself 'poor blind boy' because \_\_\_\_\_

---

- (b) The blind boy wonders \_\_\_\_\_

---

(c) What are the blessings of a person with the blessing of eyesight?

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_

(d) Choose another suitable title for this poem.

You say the  
sun shines bright !

What is this thing called  
light ?

My day or night  
myself I make

What are the blessing of  
sight ?

---

# 22

## Challenges of Old Age



The given table tells about certain changes which take place in human body as people grow old.

Part of body	Physical Changes	effects	How people can help
(a) skin	Loss of strength and decrease in its thickness	ulcers, dryness	handle gently, stop use of bathing soap and detergents to wash clothes.
(b) bones	gradual and continuous bone weakening, brittle bones	frequent bruises tendency for fracture	mindful handling Avoid falls - activities that might cause falls - keep the floors dry and maintain evenness
(c) muscles	remarkable decline in strength	easy exhaustion	regular exercises to strengthen the muscles.
(d) teeth	gum and bone tissue decay	gradual loss of teeth	Avoid hard food stuff. Better dental care, take soft food.
(e) brain	weight starts decreasing	poor memory	Use of memory aid, less mental strain
(f) ears	hard of hearing experiences, hearing disturbances	progressive loss of hearing	provide hearing aids, encourage discussions/ conversation facing each other.

**Facts  
& Ideas****UNDERSTANDING THE TABLE**

**A I.** Based on your understanding of this table, answer the following questions. *Talk to Your Partner*

- (a) How can the old people in their old age stop dryness of their skin?  
They should (i) \_\_\_\_\_  
and (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) What happens to the bones in this age?  
They \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- (c) What happens to the ability to hear?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- (d) What is the complaint of the old people about their memory?  
(i) They complain that \_\_\_\_\_.  
(ii) What is the cause of it?  
\_\_\_\_\_.
- (e) How could people face the problem related to the loss of teeth?  
They should (i) \_\_\_\_\_  
and (ii) \_\_\_\_\_.
- (f) What should old people do to fight decline in strength and easy exhaustion?  
\_\_\_\_\_.



**A II. Answer the following questions based on your understanding of the content of the table.**

(a) What changes occur in the skin of the old people?

---



---

(b) Why do old people get easily exhausted?

---

(c) What is the effect of gum and bone tissue decay?

---

(d) How can old people fight hearing problems?

1. 

---

2. 

---

(e) Old people should avoid falls and certain activities that might cause falls to save their (i) 

---

 and guard them against (ii) 

---



**B. Answer the following questions.**

**B I. In what way does an old person become handicap?**

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**B II. Write five pieces of advice to your grand mother to help herself to meet the challenges of old age.**

Dear Granny,

Could I suggest a few things to meet challenges of your advancing age?

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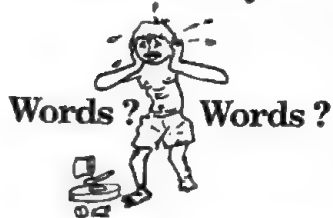
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**Word Study**



**C. Pick up the words from the passage which mean similar to the following words.**

- (i) something that breaks into pieces easily (i) \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) something worth mentioning (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) to go from better to a worse position (iii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) happening slowly (by degrees) (iv) \_\_\_\_\_



**Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow it.**

Guru Nanak and one of his disciples, Mardana, were on their way to Multan. They had been on the road for many days and nights. The city was famous for the priests and religious teachers. People would go to that town with prayers and seek blessings of those priests and religious teachers. These religious teachers knew Guru Nanak and feared people would not listen to them if they come to know about his (Nanak Dev's) arrival.

They thought of an idea. They filled up a bowl with milk to its brim and asked one of their messengers to take that bowl to Guru Nanak without spilling a drop.

When the messenger reached Guru Nanak with the bowl, he could

understand the message, what people wanted to say : 'Just as there is no room for another drop of milk in the bowl, so there is no room for another teacher in the city.' Guru Nanak, who had understood the message, also sent a message through the messenger. He picked a tiny Jasmin blossom and gently dropped it on the surface of the milk. It just floated on the surface of the milk in the bowl without making it tip over. But its fragrance scented all the milk. He didn't say anything. But the religious teachers could understand the unsaid message : 'There is always room for holiness and goodness in the world.' The religious teachers were ashamed. They rushed to welcome Guru Nanak and Mardana into their city.



## UNDERSTANDING THE PASSAGE

### Facts & Ideas



**A I. Based on your understanding of the passage, complete the following sentences with the facts and ideas contained in the passage.**

- (a) Mardana was (i) \_\_\_\_\_ of Guru Nanak. They were (ii) \_\_\_\_\_, the city of (iii) \_\_\_\_\_. People often visited this city (iv) \_\_\_\_\_. The religious gurus of the city did not (v) \_\_\_\_\_ to visit the city because they \_\_\_\_\_.
- (b) They sent an unstated message to Guru Nanak by sending (i) \_\_\_\_\_. The message was that (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ as there is no room for another drop of milk in the bowl.
- (c) Guru Nanak plucked a tiny Jasmin blossom and (i) \_\_\_\_\_ to convey his message that (ii) \_\_\_\_\_. The religious teachers of Multan were (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ their act. They rushed to receive Guru Nanak and Mardana.

### Talking Time



**A II. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. If your answer is 'No', write the correct answer.**

- (a) Guru Nanak and Mardana were going to Multan. ☐

- (b) People of Multan came to welcome them. ☐

- (c) The religious teachers were excited at the news of arrival of Nanak Dev.

☐

- (d) The religious teachers of Multan wanted to convey to Guru Nanak that he should not come to Multan and that there was no need to have any preachings.

☐

- (e) Guru Nanak returned to his residence after he received the message.

☐


**B. Answer the following questions.**

- (a) Why did people go to Multan so often?

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- (b) (i) Why did the religious teachers of Multan avoid Guru Nanak and Mardana?

---



---

- (ii) What does it say about Guru Nanak's place in the mind of the people?

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- (c) How did they (religious teachers) convey to Guru Nanak that they shouldn't visit Multan?

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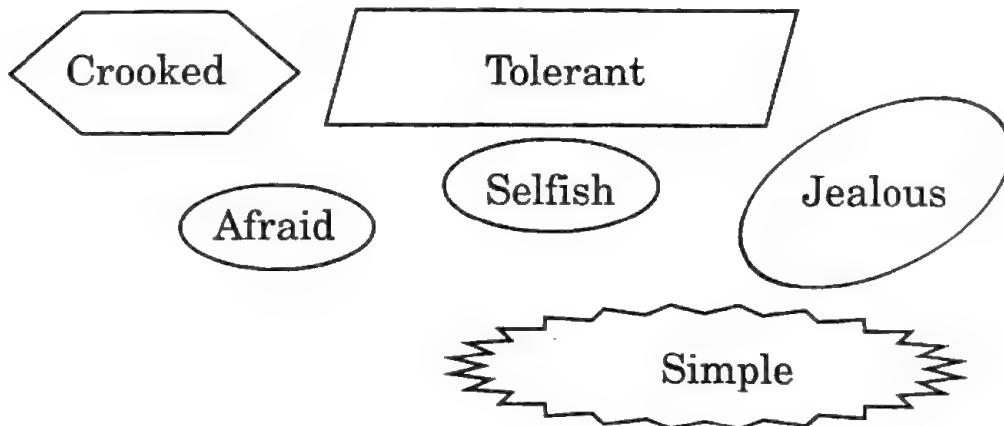
- (d) How did Guru Nanak react to the message received from the religious teachers of Multan?

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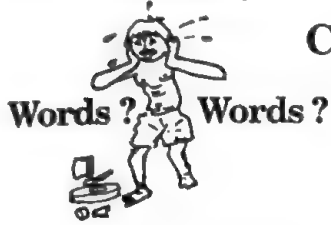
- (e) Pick the appropriate words/phrases to describe Guru Nanak and the religious teachers of Multan.



Guru Nanak	Other Religious Teachers
1. _____	1. _____
2. _____	2. _____
3. _____	3. _____
4. _____	4. _____
5. _____	5. _____

You may add a few more words to describe them in true colours.

**Word Study**



**C I. Form new words from the following words.**

- (i) religion \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) famous \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) messenger \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) milk \_\_\_\_\_
- (v) fragrance \_\_\_\_\_

**C II. Which words in the passage mean similar to the following words :**

- (i) good wishes (i) \_\_\_\_\_
- (ii) follower (ii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iii) the top edge of a cup (iii) \_\_\_\_\_
- (iv) something that has not been said. (iv) \_\_\_\_\_



Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow it.

There are many long and beautiful rivers in India. The Ganga is the most famous river. For hundreds of years, the Ganga has been loved and worshipped by the people of India. The river Ganga is always full of water.

High up in the Himalayas, there are many strange and beautiful sights. Lofty mountains reach up to the sky. The tops of the mountains are covered with snow. No one lives in these lonely far off mountains. There are many dark caves made out of rocks and ice in the mountains. *Go-Mukh* is one of various ice-caves high up in the Himalayas. *Go-Mukh* is the place where the river Ganga is born. *Go-Mukh Cave* looks like the mouth of a cow. Bits of ice break off from the cave and these bits melt and become water. More ice melts and

more water is formed. The water comes flowing out in a tiny little stream. This is the baby Ganga. The 'baby Ganga' is a tiny stream flowing out of the *Go-Mukh* and as she flows down the mountain sides, more and more little streams join her. These streams flow into the Ganga and make her bigger and bigger and bigger. Soon she flows through mountains covered with cool green forests. Then Ganga reaches the plains. People from all over the country come to Haridwar to have a bath in the holy Ganga. Now the river becomes broad and slow. Many big rivers like Yamuna and Saraswati join the Ganga in the plains heading towards the Bay of Bengal. The Ganga's journey ends up here. The point where the Ganga joins the sea is called the *Ganga Sagar*.

**Facts  
& Ideas****UNDERSTANDING THE PASSAGE**

**A I** Complete the following sentences with the information contained in the passage.

- (1) People of India have (i) \_\_\_\_\_ and (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ the Ganga for centuries. It starts from one of the ice-caves called (iii) \_\_\_\_\_. This cave looks like (v) \_\_\_\_\_. Bits of ice breaks off from (vi) \_\_\_\_\_ and start (vii) \_\_\_\_\_ and become (viii) \_\_\_\_\_. Many (ix) \_\_\_\_\_ join it on its way to the plains and make it (x) \_\_\_\_\_. When it reaches Haridwar, the river becomes (xi) \_\_\_\_\_ and (xii) \_\_\_\_\_. The Ganga at last joins (xiii) \_\_\_\_\_ in the Bay of Bengal.



**A II.** Complete the following sentences with the information contained in the passage.

- (a) People of India take bath in the Ganga because \_\_\_\_\_
- (b) The Ganga becomes bigger and bigger when it reaches the plains. This proves \_\_\_\_\_
- (c) "The Ganga's journey ends up here". This means \_\_\_\_\_
- (d) 'Ganga Sagar' has got this name because \_\_\_\_\_ in Bay of Bengal.

## Talking Time A III.



Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements. Talk to your partner to confirm. If your answer is 'No', write the correct answer in the space provided.

(a) The Ganga has its birth place in the Go-Mukh.

☐

(b) To Indians, it has no importance of religious value.

☐

(c) It passes through mountains.

☐

(d) The Ganga is born in Gangotri.

☐

(e) Ganga gets water when bits of ice start melting.

☐

(f) Initially (In the beginning) it is a tiny little stream.

☐

(g) Many big rivers join the Ganga on the way to the Bay of Bengal.

☐

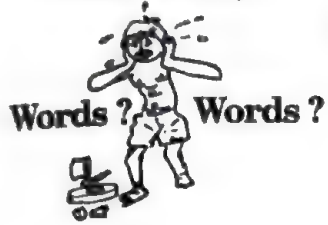
(h) People come to Haridwar to worship the Ganga.

☐

(i) It merges into the Ganga Sagar.

☐

**Word Study**



**B. Find words from the story which mean similar to the following.**

- |                                      |             |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|
| (i) known to every one / every where | (i) _____   |
| (ii) usually high / great            | (ii) _____  |
| (iii) small pieces                   | (iii) _____ |
| (iv) very small                      | (iv) _____  |



**Read carefully the following conversation and answer the questions that follow it.**

Nafisa : Hi Renu, when did you return from Mumbai?

Renu : Hi, I returned last night by the Alliance Airlines.

Nafisa : How long did you stay there?

Renu : I think about a week's time.

Nafisa : Any special and interesting experience of your stay?

Renu : Oh, it was very exciting experience from the arrival in Mumbai to return to Delhi. My participation in the Ganesh Puja festival celebrations in Mumbai was main event of my visit. But my return was most eventful.

Nafisa : How come? Do tell me please.

Renu : Didn't you read in the newspapers about the hijacking of a plane? I was travelling by the same flight.

Nafisa : Oh, no! But how is it that you look so normal?

Renu : You should have seen us when we landed at Delhi Airport. We were highly terrified as the announcement was that the plane was hijacked. Women and children started screaming and crying. Old people started praying and some people started moving towards the cockpit side. But the fun was that we didn't know where the hijackers were. However, they thought the hijackers were inside the cockpit as the cockpit door was closed. After taking off from Ahmedabad, the plane was heading

towards Delhi without any threats. But all were keeping their fingers crossed. You cannot imagine the panic. No one had the heart to talk to any one. Suddenly the plane landed. We didn't know where. All of a sudden we saw black commandos rushing into the plane with guns. Almost everyone was screaming. After half an hour search, they found it was all an hoax. There was no hijacker. The pilots thought the hijackers were amongst the passengers. They had, therefore, said their prayers and closed the cockpit gates as safety ...

Nafisa : But how did it all happen?

Renu : Only 'He' knows. People say Ahmedabad Airport had received a call telling that the plane was already hijacked.

Nafisa : It was really a close shave for all of you. Wasn't it?

Renu : Yes, it was. We spent more than four hours in the state of Trauma. Our relatives who had come to receive were also tense as there was no specific information about the delay to avoid panic.

Nafisa : Thank God for all that happened. All's well that ends well.

Renu : Yes, bye. I'm dead tired and have not yet recovered from the trauma.

**Facts  
& Ideas**



### UNDERSTANDING THE CONVERSATION

**A I. Complete the following sentences with the information contained in the conversation.**

(a) Renu had returned to (i) \_\_\_\_\_ from (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ by the (iii) \_\_\_\_\_ .

(b) Her stay over there was (i) \_\_\_\_\_ as she (ii) \_\_\_\_\_

in the Ganesh Puja Celebrations.

- (c) Her return became eventful because her plane \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (d) The passengers in the plane were (i) \_\_\_\_\_. They feared the hijackers were (ii) \_\_\_\_\_ the cockpit as the doors were (iii) \_\_\_\_\_. The pilots thought the hijackers (iv) \_\_\_\_\_. The fact was that (v) \_\_\_\_\_ nowhere. It was (vi) \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (e) The passengers felt relieved only when \_\_\_\_\_ .
- (f) The whole drama of hijacking the plane started when \_\_\_\_\_



Re-  
arrange

**A II Rearrange the following events as they happen in the story.**

- (a) The pilots closed the cockpit doors.
- (b) The Ahmedabad Airport received a call that the Alliance Airlines plane was already hijacked.
- (c) An announcement was made in the plane that the plane was hijacked.
- (d) The commandos entered the plane with their guns.
- (e) The passengers landed safely.
- (f) People started screaming and crying.
- (g) All passengers sat in the plane with their lips tight.
- (h) It was found that there were no hijackers anywhere in the plane.

- (1) \_\_\_\_\_
- (2) \_\_\_\_\_

- (3) \_\_\_\_\_
- (4) \_\_\_\_\_
- (5) \_\_\_\_\_
- (6) \_\_\_\_\_
- (7) \_\_\_\_\_
- (8) \_\_\_\_\_

**A III. Say 'Yes' or 'No' to the following statements.**  
*Talk to your partner to confirm.*

- (a) Nafisa was happy that Renu had escaped the tragedy. ☐
- (b) Renu was highly mentally disturbed on account of the tragedy. ☐
- (c) The hijackers tortured the passengers though spared the old and women. ☐
- (d) Women appeared to be most terrified. ☐
- (e) The commandos released the passengers from the grip of the hijackers. ☐
- (f) The pilots very bravely faced the hijackers and landed the plane safely. ☐
- (g) All the relatives of the passengers present at the destination airport were informed about the tragedy and likely loss well before the arrival of the plane. ☐
- (h) Renu needed rest after the flight experience. ☐
- (i) The hijackers' news was a false news. ☐

**A IV. What two things would Nafisa like to mention about the hijacking of the Alliance Airlines after she had talked to Renu.**

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**Evaluation  
of  
Characters**

**B. Answer the following questions in the space provided below.**

(a) How will you prove that Nafisa was highly relieved at Renu's escape? Quote lines from the text.

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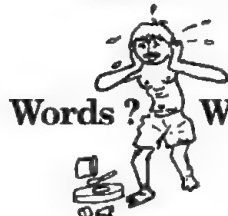
(b) How do you react to the Pilot's behaviour during the event? Give reasons for your belief/opinion.

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**Word Study**



Words? Words?

**C I. Find words from the story which mean similar to the following**

- (i) an escape 

---
- (ii) mental disturbance 

---
- (iii) the place in a plane where the pilots sit. 

---
- (iv) taken underpossession with force 

---
- (v) a false news/alarm. 

---
- (vi) very badly tired/exhausted 

---

**C II "Only 'He' knows" — who this 'He' is referred to?**

---

### Answers 1

- A I.** (a) Yes  
 (b) No. He had only one daughter.  
 (c) No. He wanted to have a son. So he married again and again.  
 (d) Yes. (e) Yes. (f) Yes.  
 (g) No. He advised him to respect his daughter's emotions and services.  
 (h) Yes  
 (i) No. It shows that girls are equally important in any family.  
 Or People shouldn't ignore female children for the male children.
- A II.** (a) 1. He wanted to go to swarglok after his death.  
 2. He was told that he would never reach swarglok if he died without sons.  
 (b) (i) He married again and again; prayed in temple. (ii) He didn't get a son.  
 (c) The rich man was good and generous man. It was enough to claim swarglok.  
 (d) The Yama and spirits of many other dead men assured that people without sons can get berth in heaven.  
 (e) Daughters are as good as sons. Or  
 It is wrong to ignore or show disrespect to a female child.  
 (f) He became assured that daughters are as good as sons.
- A III.** (a) (i) have any son. (ii) he wouldn't get swarglok if he died without a son.  
 (b) (i) many a time or again and again. (ii) a son. (iii) failed (in his efforts)  
 (c) (i) he was struggling.; (ii) he could go to the swarglok.; (iii) he didn't have any son.  
 (iv) he was a good and generous man.  
 (d) (i) scorned/criticised; (ii) attitude; (iii) are as good as sons.; (iv) love and service;  
 (v) he would get heaven.  
 (e) (i) peacefully.
- B.** (a) swarg; (b) shouldn't matter; (c) pyre.

### Answers 2

- A I.** (a) She loved the villagers and village girls.  
 (b) (1) She would often go to the village. (2) She remembered everybody's names.  
 (c) They sent flowers and precious gifts when the princess fell ill.  
 (d) The gifts sent by the villagers and her friends didn't improve her health.  
 The queen thought the princess should have the proof of the love from her friends.  
 (e) 1. Amitha had no time to work on the piece of cloth as her grandmother was not well.  
 2. The grandmother's lower limbs were paralysed.  
 (f) One piece of pink colour was missing as per the design of the blanket.  
 (g) She wanted everybody to know that she too loved the princess.  
 (h) It looked wonderful and represented every friend.  
 (i) Her health improved only when she got the blanket with Amita's piece of cloth.
- A II.** (a) No. She frequently visited the village and remembered their names.  
 (b) Yes  
 (c) No. Only a gift of love was sufficient to cure her illness.  
 (d) Yes. (e) No. there was no improvement in her health.  
 (f) Yes; (g) Yes; (h) Yes; (i) Yes.
- B.** (a) 1. She often went to the nearby village and played with the village girls.  
 2. Her health improved only when she got the gift of love of her friends.  
 (b) She attended her all the time of all the days.  
 She even delayed completion of embroidery of her name on the silken cloth.

**(c) The Princess**

- social
- loving & affectionate
- sick with disease that might kill her

**Amitha**

- loving & affectionate
- not selfish

- C. (i) nearby; (ii) deadly; (iii) patch; (iv) embroidery; (v) aged.

**Answers 3**

- A I.** (a) (i) enjoyable exercise and experience.  
 (ii) five or six get together and go to the nearby areas  
 (iii) 1. exercise body; 2. breathe fresh air; 3. watch bird life.  
 (b) (i) boredom; (ii) avoid rush hours.  
 (c) (i) explore neighbouring countryside.; (ii) spend a night outside.  
 (iii) the unknown places.  
 (d) (i) perfect condition.; (ii) better health.; (iii) our knowledge of local geography.

- A II.** (a) Yes.  
 (b) Yes.  
 (c) No. It refreshes because one breathes fresh air.  
 (d) No. To avoid morning rush.  
 (e) No. It helps to explore the countryside.  
**B.** (a) 1. It helps to exercise body. 2. It offers chance to breathe fresh air and watch bird life.  
 (b) It will give some more time to explore the unknown places.  
 (c) 1. better health. 2. added knowledge of local geography.  
**C.** (i) laziness; (ii) permit; (iii) traveller; (iv) exploration; (v) perfection.

**Answers 4**

- A I.** (a) in Kapilvastu  
 (b) He enjoyed all comforts and luxuries of life.  
 (c) Why people should (i) fall sick; (ii) become old and; (iii) die  
 (d) He had never gone out of the palace and also had never seen that would make him sad.  
 (e) To find out answer to the questions that worried him.  
 (f) To find a way to be happy.  
 (g) After 49 days of his efforts to find solution to his problems.

- A II.** (a) No. His name was Siddhartha.  
 (b) Yes.  
 (c) Yes.  
 (d) No. His father was the ruler. OR He was the Prince.  
 (e) No. His charioteer told him ...  
 (f) Yes.  
 (g) Yes.  
 (h) No. He spent 49 days.  
 (i) Yes. (j) Yes.

- B I.** sensitive; committed to God.

- B II.** (a) he was over sensitive.  
 (b) To find ways to help people to get rid of the miseries of life or to know how to be happy.  
 (c) (iv) over protected by his father.

- C.** (i) palace; (ii) charioteer; (iii) curious; (iv) uneasy; (v) in plenty.

**Answers 5**

- A I.** (a) (i) sang; (ii) dropped a few grains of gold.  
 (b) (i) the bird and the gold grains.; (ii) catch the bird; (iii) to be rich over night.  
 (c) (i) catch the bird; (ii) spreading a net.; (iii) a few grains of rice  
 (iv) flew into the net to eat the rice.  
 (d) (i) he got a few grains of gold.; (ii) some honour.; (iii) please the King.  
 (iv) present a golden cage.; (v) gold grains.; (vi) the honour.  
 (e) (i) he got a lot of gold grains.; (ii) his wife, the queen of the land.  
 (iii) freed the bird.; (iv) the gold of the cage.
- A II.** (a) No. It dropped a few gold grains from its beak.  
 (b) Yes.  
 (c) Yes.  
 (d) No. He accepted the bird with the cage and gave the fowler an honourable place in his court.  
 (e) Yes.  
 (f) Yes.  
 (g) No. She freed the bird and got some ornaments made of the golden cage.
- A III.** Sequencing the events. 1. → (f) 2. → (c) 3. → (b) 4. → (e) 5. → (a) 6. → (d)
- B.** The fowler was
- |               |   |                                                                                               |
|---------------|---|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (a) 1. greedy | — | (b) 1. Caught the black bird which dropped gold grains.                                       |
| 2. skillful   | — | 2. Spread the net and threw grains of rice to catch the bird.                                 |
| 3. ambitious  | — | 3. Wanted to have an honour in the King's court.                                              |
| 4. clever     | — | 4. Gave the bird in a golden cage as a present to the King to get honour in the King's court. |
- C.** (i) golden; (ii) pleasure; (iii) carriage; (iv) freedom; (v) ornamental; (vi) flight.

**Answers 6**

- A I.** (a) that one can expect wind.; (b) It is an announcement about bad weather.  
 (c) hoot in the early morning.; (d) wet weather.; (e) when the storm is ahead.  
 (f) become restless.; (g) restless.
- A II.** (a) Yes.  
 (b) Yes.  
 (c) No. They become mad and tear about.  
 (d) No. They eat a lot and dig up the ground.  
 (e) Yes.  
 (f) Yes.  
 (g) Yes.
- B. (i)** all birds behave
- B. (ii)** (ii) restless.
- B. (iii)** (i) birds; (ii) peacocks, owls, bats, hens.; (iii) cats, dogs, pigs.
- B. (iv)** (i) right forecast; (ii) possibility of rains
- B. (v)** it is going to be thunderous.
- B. (vi)** the rain is approaching.
- C.** (i) lively; (ii) fair; (iii) placidly; (iv) bristling.

### Answers 7

- A I.** (a) (i) Ganga; (ii) Manek; (iii) mongoose; (iv) beautiful eyes; (v) a bushy tail  
 (b) (i) her son (Manek); (ii) the mongoose.; (iii) went (to the village well); (iv) the care  
 (c) (i) a snake; (ii) would bite; (iii) its teeth; (iv) pressed hard; (v) killed him.  
 (d) (i) paws and face; (ii) with the snake's blood; (iii) he had saved the little master.  
 (e) (i) on the face and paws of the mongoose.; (ii) the mongoose (it) had killed;  
 (iii) the water pots on the mongoose; (iv) died on the spot;  
 (v) her son alive and sleeping in the cradle; (vi) sorry for the rash act.
- A II. Sequencing**  
 1. → (d) 2. → (a) 3. → (f) 4. → (i) 5. → (c) 6. → (b) 7. → (h)  
 8. → (j) 9. → (k) 10. → (e) 11. → (l) 12. → (g) 13. → (m)
- A III.** (a) 1. It had beautiful black eyes.; 2. It had a long bushy tail.  
 (b) She had gone to collect water from the village well.  
 (c) 1. It should take care of the little boy.; 2. It should sit near the cradle.  
 (d) A snake was creeping towards the cradle of the baby.  
 (e) It feared it would bite the baby.  
 (f) It thought it had served his master by saving the little master.  
 (g) She saw the mongoose's face and paws were red with the blood.  
 (h) She thought that the mongoose had killed the baby.  
 (i) She threw the pots filled with water on the mongoose and killed it.  
 (j) She saw the baby was sleeping peacefully.  
 (k) She should not have taken rash action.
- B.** varied answers except 6 and probably 2.
- C.** (i) instructed; (ii) drive away; (iii) mad with rage; (iv) peacefully.

### Answers 8

- A I.** 1. by 6 a.m.; 2. in the school; 3. (i) at 6.30 a.m.; (ii) bus; 4. at about 9 a.m.  
 5. (i) 11.30 a.m.; (ii) Teej Hotel; 6. 1 p.m.; 7. 3 p.m.; 8. 4.30 p.m.; 9. 8 p.m.
- A II.** (a) (i) breakfast; (ii) Hawa Mahal; (iii) 9.30 a.m.; (iv) city market; (v) 11.30 a.m.;  
 (vi) 12.30 noon; (vii) Pushkar; (viii) bus; (ix) camp fire; (x) Pushkar.  
 (b) (i) the National Park; (ii) tigers, wild elephants, spotted deers; (iii) lunch  
 (iv) 9 p.m.; (v) Pushkar; (vi) collect their wards from the school at 9.30 p.m.
- A III.** (a) (i) Jaipur; (ii) Pushkar; (iii) Amber Fort; (iv) Hawa Mahal; (v) the second day;  
 (vi) camp fire. (vii) it has provision for visit to histroical places, national park.  
 (viii) shopping, fun camp fire.
- B.** (a) To let children see / study the wild animals found in that area.  
 (b) To let the children get acquaintance with the historical and ancient culture of that part  
 (Rajasthan) of the country.
- C.** (i) accompanied; (ii) coach; (iii) antique; (iv) miniature; (v) specimen; (vi) unique.

### Answers 9

- A I.** (a) (i) allergy; (ii) forehead; (iii) neck; (iv) weak/vulnerable;  
 (v) allergy; (vi) repeatedly / time and again / for a long time.  
 (b) (i) henna / natural vegetable hair dyes.; (ii) safer; (iii) for centuries; (iv) reddish brown;  
 (v) black.  
 (c) (i) commercial preparations; (ii) synthetic agents; (iii) allergy.

- (d) (i) cream based hair dyes; (ii) that are shampoo based; (iii) powder form.
- (e) stain clothes.

- A II.** (a) Yes.  
 (b) Yes.  
 (c) No. It fills in the role of a conditioner or it doesn't blacken the hair but colours reddish brown.  
 (d) Yes.  
 (e) No. He recommends it for many reasons.,
- B.** (a) They cause skin allergies.  
 (b) 1. Use of Natural Vegetable hair dyes like henna. 2. cream based hair dyes.
- C.** (i) century; (ii) misnomer; (iii) messy.

### Answers 10

- A I.** (a) (i) Baisakhi; (ii) the Jalianwallah Bagh; (iii) the festival and bumper crops; (iv) festive / happy; (v) General Dyer; (vi) British Army; (vii) blocked; (viii) here and there / in all direction; (ix) to escape / to go out; (x) jumped into; (xi) bullets.  
 (b) (i) the cruelty; (ii) avenge the death of; (iii) remind him the cruelty of the Britishers and his own people. (iv) organise the revolutionary activities; (v) to shake the foundation of the British Rule; (vi) hanged till he died; (vii) Sukhdev; (viii) Rajguru; (ix) Vande Matram.
- A II.** Sequencing the evetns.  
 1. → (b) 2. → (e) 3. → (a) 4. → (g) 5. → (i) 6. → (f) 7. → (c)  
 8. → (h) 9. → (j) 10. → (d) 11. → (k).
- A III.** (a) (i) was a revolutionary  
 (ii) had organised revolutionary activities against the British Rule.  
 (b) The Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and Christians — men, women and children.  
 (c) They were in a very happy and festive mood.  
 (d) They ran to escape death and avoid the bullets. Some scaled (climbed) the wall. Some jumped into the well in the Bagh.  
 (e) That he would avenge the death of innocent people.  
 (f) He had organised the revolutionary activities against the British Rule.  
 (g) On 23rd March, 1931.
- B.** (a) (1) Bhagat Singh; (2) Rajguru; (3) Sukhdev.  
 (b) It suggests they were desperate to save their lives.  
 (c) They were scared of his anti-govt. activities.  
 (d) He was very emotional. He was a patriot.
- C.** (i) unarmed; (ii) festive mood; (iii) soul; (iv) blood stained; (v) treason.

### Answers 11

- A I.** (a) Nameirakpam Kunjarni Devi; (b) 1.3.1966; (c) Imphal; (d) graduate; (e) hockey player; (f) Represented / played 8 national hockey tournaments; (g) weight lifting; (h) 1983  
 (i) No. 1. weight lifter.; (j) Arjun Award

## A II.

	Event	Venue	Status	Medal Won	Other Achievements
1983	Power lifting	Mangalore	National	Gold	
1985	Power lifting	Bhilai	National	Silver	Gold Medal in 44 kg class
1986	Power lifting	Jaipur	National	Bronze	
1987	Power lifting	Ernakulam	National	National Record	
1989	Power lifting	Jamshedpur	National	National Record	
1990	Power lifting	Thanjavur	National	National Record	
1992	Power lifting	Bangalore	National	National Record	Arjun Award
1995	Power lifting	Korea	World Championship	Gold	

A III. (a) (i) international level; (ii) Indonesia, Germany, Bulgaria; (iii) 1992.

(b) (i) jogging; (ii) three hours; (iii) practice; (vi) twice a week.

(c) (i) dedicated; (ii) concentrated efforts; (iii) discipline.

B. Varied answers

C. (i) representation; (ii) winner; (iii) domination; (iv) honourable; (v) successful.

### Answers 12

A I. (a) (i) hunter; (ii) small / cheerful; (iii) twelve; (iv) a younger brother; (v) several (many) years younger.

(b) (i) stomach pain; (ii) to take the baby to the hospital; (iii) his condition was serious / he was dying.

(c) (i) there was no adult to help him; (ii) the hospital at Kalaghat; (iii) in a sling; (iv) one of her two sarees; (v) two rivers; (vi) dense forest;

(d) (i) fainted; (ii) took him and the baby to the hospital.

(e) Sher Singh Bahadur — the Brave

A II. (a) He had gone with a hunting party.

(b) The boy was dying due to stomach pain.

(c) 1. to cross two rivers.; 2. to cross dense forest.; 3. to walk to such a long distance.; 4. there was possibility of encountering / facing wild animals.;

(d) There was fear of presence of the wild animals around.

(e) The river water was very chilly. The current / flow of the water was very strong.

(f) He was carried by a bullock cart driver to the hospital after he had fainted on the road.

(g) It was a long, risky and difficult journey from the village to the hospital and that too with a baby in the sling on his shoulders / back.

A III. Sequencing the events.

1. → (c) 2. → (e) 3. → (f) 4. → (i) 5. → (b) 6. → (d) 7. → (a) 8. → (g) 9. → (h).

B I. All

**B II.** 1. He travelled a long distance on foot.; 2. He faced risks of the jungle and the rivers.

**B III.** Kunwar was very seriously ill.

**C I.** (i) death; (ii) present; (iii) crossing; (iv) attendance.

**C II.** (i) scared; (ii) trunk.

### Answers 13

**A I.** (i) had a quarrel; (ii) a little Prig; (iii) the mountain was undoubtedly big.  
(iv) all things together; (v) it (squirrel) was not that big/large; (vi) small; (vii) active;  
(viii) a pretty squirrel track; (ix) crack a nut; (x) carry a big forest on its back  
(xi) carry the same on its back.

**A II.** (a) 1. hugeness (largeness); 2. ability to carry even a forest on its back  
(b) 1. move with agility - quickness; 2. crack a nut  
(c) 1. It argues that in a way being small is a blessing. It is graceful to be even small as it is very active.  
2. It accepts that different people have different talents. If it cannot do certain things the mountain also cannot do several things.  
(d) All but most appropriate are 3 & 4. varied answers.  
(e) stanza : ab, cd; stanza : ab, cd, ef

### Answers 14

**A I.** (a) His father gave it to him on his birthday as a gift..  
(b) 1. It was sharp. 2. It had a fine wooden handle.  
(c) He tried the axe on every little tree in his father's garden. He even cut the branches and leaves of an apple tree.  
(d) the apple tree was lying on the ground.  
(e) He confessed his fault. He told that he had cut the apple tree.  
(f) He loved to speak the truth.  
(g) He was happy. He forgot his anger because his son had spoken the truth.

**A II.** Sequence

1. (c)      2. (e)      3. (k)      4. (a)      5. (d)      6 (i)  
7. (f)      8. (h)      9. (b)      10. (g)      11. (j)

**A III.** (a) No. He was given an axe.

(b) Yes

(c) No. He shouted to find out who had done all that.

(d) Yes

(e) No. He was sorry.

(f) Yes.

**B I.** All varied answers

**B II.** Father : Reasonable, forgiving, truth-loving, practically wise.

Son (Geroge) : truthful, truth loving, innocent

**C.** Sharpened/pleasure/wooden/ trial/youth/true or truthful/happiness.

### Answers 15

**A I.** (a) (i) that all microbes or germs came from the air.  
(ii) it was possible to protect milk, wine etc. from microbes.  
(b) (i) didn't accept; (ii) the microbes were born spontaneously  
(iii) to keep them out of milk or wine

- (c) (i) boiled some broth in bottles; (ii) protected the broth from the air  
 (iii) the microbes are not born spontaneously Or no germs appeared in the liquid  
 (iv) microbes didn't appear because the air is needed to generate them.

**A II.** (a) Varied answers.; (b) Varied answers except 4

**B.** (a) Yes. (b) No. He said and proved that microbes came from the air.

(c) No. On the contrary they laughed at him.

(d) Yes. (e) No. He proved it by doing an experiment. He boiled some broth and protected it from the air.

(f) Yes (g) Yes.

**C I.** 1. (d); 2. (e); 3. (f); 4. (c); 5. (b); 6. (a).

**C II.** (i) announcement; (ii) possibility; (iii) spontaner; (iv) generation; (v) protection; (vi) thought.

### Answers 16

**A I.** (a) he has grown tall; (b) his moustache have grown; (c) have a large head; (d) broad shoulders; (e) don't show sign of growth; (f) concern; (g) care; (h) brave; (i) knowledgeable or wise; (j) proportion; (k) devotion

**A II.** (a) (i) he had grown tall (ii) he had grown moustache.

(b) (i) misbehaves with or humiliates his juniors; (ii) respect towards them  
 (iii) daring and (iv) wise

**B.** (iv)

### Answers 17

**A I.** (a) Saurabh/Headboy; (b) the Principal; (c) School Campus Care Proejct;  
 (d) involving students; (e) full cooperation.

**A II.** (a) Shikhar; (b) Teachers and students of the classes concerned will do it.  
 (c) They (Students and Teachers) would select and suggest books and magazines.  
 (d) Students involved should compensate the loss.  
 (e) To finalise the line of action/future plan and think together.

**B I.** It has been well and thankfully received.

**B II.** It is democratic. Let children evaluate/assess the gravity of the indiscipline.

**B III.** 1. Children are not involved in management and maintenance of discipline.  
 2. The school blocks don't have names.  
 3. Library books are selected and bought by the librarian or some people other than the users.  
 4. There are no inter-class or inter-house competitions. (Any three)

### Answers 18

**A I.** (a) (i) several odd things; (ii) pastime; (iii) they live nearer to a sea;  
 (iv) if they go to gardens or country side; (v) the gardens are at far off place or they seldome go there.  
 (b) (postal) stamp collection; (ii) a (postal) stamp; (iii) foreign stamps;  
 (iv) living abroad/in foreign countries; (v) you feel tempted to keep them or you don't want to throw them away; (vi) stamp collection.

**A II.** (a) Yes; (b) Yes; (c) Yes; (d) No. The stamps are easily obtainable.  
 (e) No. They get stamps from their foreign based friends and relations.  
 (f) No. It is done out of their hobby.

- A III.** (a) out of their interest in those things. (b) 1. interest and 2. availability.  
(c) are interested in nature's beauty. (d) these things are easily available.  
(e) 1. are living away from sea; 2. don't go to gardens or countryside; 3. live in flats
- B.** (i) disinterested; (ii) unpleasant; (iii) often/frequently; (iv) native land; (v) ugly.

### Answers 19

- A I.** (a) (i) early childhood recollections; (ii) Kapil Dev; (iii) 6th January; (iv) 1959.  
(b) (i) to travel around the world; (ii) drive in a Mercedes Benz  
(c) (i) bunked his classes; (ii) many other children also did so.  
(d) (i) all the ninety two pomegranates; (ii) hit him hard.  
(e) (i) he was fond of horse riding; (ii) gave severe beating.  
(f) (i) good athlete; (ii) footballer; (iii) cricket; (iv) suggested/introduced him.
- A II.** (a) At Chandigarh on 6th Jan. 1959; (b) he was curious and it was his ambition.  
(c) 1. He often bunked the classes to see movie or eat chowmin.  
2. He enjoyed taking off the fruits from other's garden.  
(d) they didn't encourage his pranks or they scolded him, beat him on different occasions when he behaved against commonly accepted norms.  
(e) He was advised so by some of his close friends to change his game.
- B.** (a) He means to say that it was absolutely impossible to realise his dream of driving a Mercedes Benz, a very expensive car.  
(b) 1. Kapil had taken the horse home. It was too much and more than he should have done.  
2. Kapil had taken a police horse home without telling anybody.  
He was scolded by his father for that when the horse was spotted and taken away.  
(c) He changed his love for cricket from football and became a great cricketer of all times later.  
(d) He excelled in cricket and reached the top.
- C.** (a) hard; (b) still; (c) bunk; (d) mischief mongers; (e) innumerable; (f) hiding; (g) grateful; (h) unconsciously.

### Answers 20

- A I.** (a) (i) did not take bath; (ii) smelling; (iii) avoided him.  
(b) (i) decided to take bath; (ii) to the river; (iii) watched; (iv) cheered; (v) he took bath.  
(c) (i) were dirty; (ii) he had not washed his feet properly;  
(iii) there was a lot of dirt all around; (iv) wash the earth; (v) water.  
(d) (i) failed to remove the dirt; (ii) didn't work; (iii) became/turned swimming pools;  
(iv) cover the earth with leather carpet; (v) happy; (vi) was no longer seen.  
(e) (i) remove the leather cover; (ii) he feared that there would be no grass, trees or crops.  
(iii) cover his feet; (iv) with laces; (v) comfortable;  
(vi) his feet were clean / he wore shoes.
- A II.** (a) Yes. (b) No. He took this decision himself as his people avoided him.  
(c) Yes. (d) No. He ordered to remove the dirt in three days.  
(e) No. Nothing worked so they covered the earth with leather carpets.  
(f) Yes. (g) Yes.  
(h) No. The leather carpets were removed instantly.
- A III.** (a) He wanted to keep his feet clean forever.  
(b) They were surprised and excited. They wanted to see how he would look while taking bath.  
(c) His argument was that nothing would grow and people would die of starvation.

B. All except No. 5 and 6.

C. (a) seldom, (b) visible, (c) noticed.

### Answers 21

- A I.** (a) 1. Sunlight. Its shine/brightness.; 2. Beauty of the outer world.  
 (b) He is blind and cannot see things around.  
 (c) Whenever he sleeps, he thinks it is night. Similarly, whenever he plays, he thinks it is day.
- A II.** 1. (a) blessings of the sight are; (b) enjoy the beautiful scenes and brightness of the Sun.;  
 (c) the day and night.; (d) time to sleep; (e) the day.  
 2. Warmth/heat/energy
- B.** (a) he cannot see the brightness of the sun light or enjoy the sight of wonderful things on the earth.  
 (b) how the sun changes day into night.  
 (c) 1. He enjoys the brightness of the sun;  
 2. He can see several wonderful things in the world around.  
 3. He knows the difference between day and night.;  
 (d) varied answers.

### Answers 22

- A I.** (a) (i) stop use of bathing soaps (ii) detergents; (b) become weak and brittle gradually.  
 (c) There is progressive loss of hearing/there are hearing disturbances.  
 (d) (i) they have poor memory.; (ii) The weight of brain starts decreasing.  
 (e) (i) avoid hard food stuff and take soft food.; (ii) take better care of their teeth.  
 (f) They should do regular exercise to strengthen their declining muscles.
- A II.** (a) 1. It becomes dry; 2. Its strength decreases.  
 (b) Their muscles become gradually weak/there is a marked decline of strength.  
 (c) There is gradual loss of teeth.  
 (d) 1. They should have hearing aid.;  
 2. They should be advised to have face to face conversation.  
 (e) (i).....bones; (ii).....fractures.
- B I.** Their several parts of the body (bones, muscles, teeth, brain and ears) gradually become less functional.
- B II.** 1. She should avoid falls to avoid fracture.; 2. She should take regular exercises to strengthen muscles.; 3. She should avoid hard stuff to eat and be in touch with a dentist for proper care.; 4. Avoid mental strains.; 5. Use hearing aids.; 6. stop use of soap.  
 (Any Five)
- C.** (i) brittle; (ii) remarkable; (iii) decline; (iv) gradually.

### Answers 23

- A I.** (a) (i) one of the disciples; (ii) going to Multan; (iii) priests and religious teachers.  
 (iv) to get their blessings.; (v) want Guru Nanak and Mardana  
 (vi) feared people would not listen to them if Guru Nanak arrived there.  
 (b) (i) a bowl filled up with milk to its brim.

- (ii) there is no need of another teacher in the city.
- (a) (i) placed it on the surface of the milk in the bowl.  
(ii) that there is always room for holiness and goodness in the world.; (iii) ashamed of
- A II.** (a) Yes. (b) No. The religious teachers of the city did not want them to know about their arrival.  
(c) No. They were rather afraid of their arrival.  
(d) Yes. (e) No. He sent a message that there is always room for holiness and goodness.
- B.** (a) To offer prayer and seek blessings of priests and religious teachers.  
(b) (i) They feared people wouldn't listen to them thereafter.  
(ii) People held Guru Nanak in great/high esteem, higher than the local religious leaders.  
(c) They sent a bowl filled with milk upto the brim saying people don't need anything more than they have got from the local learned religious leaders.  
(d) He didn't feel offended. He coolly conveyed that there is always place for what is good and more holy.  
(e) varied answers.
- C I.** (i) religious; (ii) fame; (iii) message; (iv) milky; (v) fragrant
- C II.** (i) blessings; (ii) disciple; (iii) brim; (iv) unsaid / unstated.

### Answers 24

- A I.** (a) (i) loved; (ii) worshipped; (iii) Go-Mukh; (iv) the Himalayas;  
(v) the mouth of a cow; (vi) the cave; (vii) melting; (viii) water;  
(ix) little streams; (x) bigger; (xi) broad and (xii) slow; (xiii) the sea
- A II.** (a) they regard/worship it as a holy river.  
(b) the river gets water from many little streams.  
(c) she merges into the Bay of Bengal.  
(d) the Ganga merges into the sea at that point.
- A III.** (a) Yes; (b) No. People love and worship her; (c) Yes; (d) No. It is born in Go-Mukh; (e) Yes;  
(f) Yes; (g) Yes; (h) No. They come to take bath in the holy Ganga;  
(i) No, It merges into the Bay of Bengal.
- B.** (i) famous; (ii) lofty; (iii) bits; (iv) tiny.

### Answers 25

- A I.** (a) (i) Delhi; (ii) Mumbai; (iii) Alliance Airlines  
(b) (i) exciting/eventful/thrilling; (ii) participated  
(c) was reported to have been hijacked/was hijacked.  
(d) (i) panicky/terrified; (ii) inside; (iii) closed/locked; (iv) were amongst the passengers  
(v) they were (vi) a hoax/a false news.  
(e) the commandos found no hijacker.  
(f) the Ahmedabad Airport received a call that the plane was already hijacked.
- A II.** 1. (b); 2. (c); 3. (f); 4. (a); 5. (g); 6. (d); 7. (h); 8. (e).
- A III.** (a) Yes; (b) Yes; (c) No; (d) Yes; (e) No; (f) No; (g) No; (h) Yes; (i) Yes,
- A IV.** Any two of the following  
1. People's reaction at the news.  
2. Pilot's reaction at the news.

3. Renu's own/personal experience.
4. Safe landing and commandos entry.

**B.** (a) Nafisa's exclamations — "Oh no! Thank God All's well that ends well."  
(b) *Proper.* As they thought the hijacker's were from amongst the passengers.  
*Improper.* To have left the passengers to themselves.  
Could fly safely to the destination (Any one of these may be accepted)

**C I.** (i) close shave; (ii) trauma; (iii) cockpit; (iv) hijacked; (v) hoax; (vi) dead tired.

**C II.** God.

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## ABOUT THE EDITOR

**S.K. Gangal** is an eminent educationist in the field of teaching of English in communicative way. With more than 30 years of association with schools as a teacher and Principal and later on as Education Officer in CBSE, he has been able to give a new direction to teaching and learning of English in Indian schools. His contribution as Project Officer of the CBSE-ELT Project of CBSE in collaboration with British Council of British High Commission in India deserves special mention.

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